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AND China Overland Trade Report.

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MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd October, 1896, at Newchwang, by the Rev. James Carson, B.A., assisted by the Rev. George Douglas, M.A., Rev. DANIEL T. ROBERTSON, M.A., to SARAH CAMPBELL NICHOLSON.

On the 24th October, 1896, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. J. C. Irvine, M.A., Dr. ALFRED HOGG, Methodist Free Church Mission, Wenchow, to ANNIE, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert BARDLEY, Manchester, England.

DEATHS.

At the Peak Hospital, on the 4th November, Capt. W. G. PEARNE, Master, O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gaelic*. [2513]

On the night of the 4th inst., at the Government Civil Hospital, WILLIAM INGRAM STEWART, of Bowrington Sugar Refinery; aged 25; a native of Greenock, Scotland. [2513]

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 9th October arrived, per M. M. steamer *Salazie*, on the 8th November (30 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The Japanese Consulate at Manila was opened on the 25th October.

The plague in Formosa is reported to have been got under control.

The Inter-Port Rifle Match has been won by Hongkong with a score of 916, Shanghai's score being 900 and Singapore's 870.

The repairs to H.M.S. *Swift* have been completed at Nagasaki, and she went out for a trial trip on the 29th ult., which proved satisfactory.

At Hongkong an inquest is being held on the body of a schoolboy who died from injury to the brain alleged to have been caused by a blow on the head given by one of the masters at the Diocesan Home.

An Association of Insurance Agents has been established at Bangkok to enquire into the causes of fires there. Insurance statistics and information will be collected, and the associated companies will take action jointly in furtherance of their interests. Prosecutions will be rigorously enforced in cases of fraud or misrepresentation.

A Tokyo press despatch of the 28th October states that a charter had that day been granted to the Formosan Railway Company for the construction of railways in Formosa.

The commercial treaty between China and Japan, which is now published, is in the main a copy of the treaties in force between China and the Western Powers. The only definite concession obtained by the treaty is that drawback certificates are to be immediately redeemable in ready money by the Chinese Customs authorities at the option of the holders.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says:—The statement made in our leader of the 24th Oct. that the Wharton Barker Syndicate had secured the concession to build the Hankow-Peking railroad is incorrect. We have learned on the best authority that, though it is an American syndicate that is to furnish the money, the banking-house of Wharton Barker has nothing to do with it.

At Shanghai on the 2nd November a fire occurred in a match factory on the bank of the Soochow Creek outside the settlement limits. One large building, in which there seemed to be a considerable quantity of sulphur, was completely gutted, but there being very little wind at the time the flames fortunately did not spread to any of the adjoining premises, and finally burnt themselves out.

A steel cruiser of about 1,800 tons, built by the Foochow Arsenal at the orders of the Peiyang Administration, having been completed, was handed over at Tientsin last week, and will be probably used as a training vessel for the new graduates of the Tientsin Naval Academy. The new cruiser is to be armed entirely with quick-firing guns. She has been ordered to Port Arthur to receive her armament.—*N. C. Daily News*

The following notification appears in the London *Gazette* of the 9th October:—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint John Carey Hall, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul for Hyogo and Osaka; to reside at Hiogo; Joseph Henry Longford, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Tamsui; Henry Alfred Constant Bonar, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul at Tainan; William Joseph Kenny, Esq., to be her Majesty's Consul for Hakodate and Niigata, to reside at Hakodate; and Ernest Miles Hobart-Hampden, Esq., to be her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Tokyo.

The Military Academy recently opened by H.E. Viceroy Chang at the temporary quarters assigned it in the Hanyang Iron Works compound is to be open only to candidates having the literary degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Arts, those who are sons of notables, gentry, and wealthy merchants, and expectant military and civil mandarins. Students entering the academy are expected to forget their several degrees and ranks, for they are to be treated all alike and as ordinary students. Insurbordination is to be visited at once with expulsion, while those who graduate with distinction from the Academy will be specially commended to the Throne, and substantive rank will be given them. To show the people that becoming a military officer is no disgrace, they are told that prior to the present dynasty every literary graduate had to know something of the army also, and this Academy was simply following the precedents of their ancestors.—*N. C. Daily News*.

News from Kashgar, Chinese Turkestan, reports the death, through exposure and hardship, of the ex-Censor Chung Tè-hsiang. It will be remembered that this Censor attempted to denounce the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung and his cousin the Grand Secretary Chang Chih-wan to the Throne in 1893, but failed in his object. Previous to this the Censor had brought himself into notice by denouncing the ex-Viceroy Li Hung-chang and his partisans, and this encouraged him to try his hand on the Changs. But the Changs are most powerful in Peking, and the result was that a few months afterwards a charge of extortion was made good against the Censor by some of the partisans of the Changs, and Chung Tè-hsiang was cashiered and banished to work on the post roads in Chinese Turkestan.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Strong efforts are being made in Hongkong to increase the strength of the Volunteer League of the British Empire, a body which was formed in England last August. The objects of this organisation are to bring together into closer touch the various and widely scattered units of the citizen Army, and to instil into the minds of the young men of the day that it is a bounden duty of every male citizen of a country free from the thralldom of conscription, in return for such a happy-immunity, voluntarily to undergo such military training as the existing Volunteer system affords so as to enable them to take up arms on behalf of their country should the necessity arise. It is purely a civilian body, and membership is restricted to those who are either at present in the Volunteers or Yeomany Cavalry or who have so served. Enrolment papers are now at the Hongkong Volunteer Corps Institute and may be signed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday this week or next from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. The entrance fee is one shilling and the annual subscription only sixpence, and a badge, ribbon, &c., are given on enrolment.

Amongst certain Chinese clans a very silly and cruel custom prevails, and on the 4th November Hon. Commander Hastings was called upon to judiciously administer a sharp lesson to one man who had the audacity to practice it in the Queen's realms. The man, or rather boy, for he is only seventeen, was charged with committing a serious assault on a newly married woman. Although so young the prisoner is an employer of labour and one of his workmen is the husband of the woman. She was married a few days ago and on Monday night the couple invited numerous friends to a "pow wow" at their house. The silly custom before mentioned gives the right to any of the friends to call upon the bride to repeat any expression they choose to make; failing her compliance with their requests the challengers have power—that is in China, not in Hongkong—to burn her face with the lighted ends of joss sticks, cigars, or cigarettes. The prisoner was one of the friends and he exercised his right by telling the girl to repeat a sentence which was very indelicate. She refused point-blank. He then proceeded, notwithstanding her vigorous protests, to burn her face with a lighted cigar and before he concluded this atrocious piece of cruelty the poor woman's features were terribly scarred. At the first opportunity she informed the police and Inspector Baker arrested the criminal. He was sent to gaol for four months with hard labour.

THE CASSINI CONVENTION.

A very casual perusal of the clauses of the Special Convention between Russia and China negotiated by Count CASSINI will convince the most prejudiced person that China has been induced to pay very handsomely for the intervention that preserved for her the Liaotung peninsula. It must be conceded that Russia has been most ably served by her Representative at Peking. Count CASSINI has pressed for the reward no doubt promised to his Imperial master, and he has obtained it in black and white, in the form of a Convention which the CZAR will not suffer to be mutilated in the manner which befel the Shimonoeki Treaty. A great deal of casuistry must have been employed by the astute Minister, and no doubt by judicious exhibitions, at intervals, of the hand of steel concealed by the silken glove, to induce the Tsung-li Yamen to sign this. It is a circumstance worthy of note that this epoch-marking agreement was negotiated in Peking while the ablest and most experienced Chinese statesman was on his travels round the world after a visit to Russia to represent China at the coronation of the Emperor NICHOLAS II. This absence of the astute negotiator of the Shimonoeki Treaty was very timely if accidental, for it gave Count CASSINI a chance to snatch a truly great diplomatic triumph. That the Russian Minister was aware of the importance of reaping his harvest before the return of LI HUNG-CHANG is pretty evident by the manner in which he rushed the Convention through. His Excellency left Peking for Russia on the 30th September, and he had been ready to depart for three weeks prior to that date, but he would not leave until he had got the signed agreement to carry with him. Knowing the slippery nature of the mandarins, and the many chances that might meantime intervene to upset his work, the Count determined to secure the completion of his *magnum opus* before leaving China. That it is a great work must be conceded by friends and critics alike, and its consequences must be of immense importance to Russia.

The Japanese have unwittingly done an immense service to Russia. By their invasion of Manchuria and the crushing defeat they inflicted upon China they most effectually pricked the bubble reputation of that vast empire's reputed resources and power. They revealed to the world that China, though a giant in bulk and stature, was saturated with corruption and palsied with decay. They stripped the shield of effrontery from her and exposed the sawdust and the tinsel. Without this revelation Russia would not have ventured to dictate such a Convention as that just concluded. Had she known the rottenness of China's defensive preparations, she would hardly have submitted in 1881 to the rejection by Peking of the Treaty negotiated by CHUNG HOW, nor would she have readily conceded the terms of the Convention subsequently negotiated by the Marquis TSENG by which she retroceded the province of Ili to China. The times and the circumstances are changed indeed since 1881! Then, Russia was compliant and yielding, and China insistent. For the sake of recovering a province in Turkestan of doubtful value to her, China was even prepared to assume a threatening demeanour, and the sacrifices made and the dogged persistence shown in reconquering Kashgaria from YAKOOB BEG so impressed the CZAR that he deemed it politic to comply with the urgent demands of Peking. It is true that it was then a very far cry to Vladivostock, that the Russian

garrisons in Siberia consisted of only a few thousand troops instead of numbering, as at present, more than 70,000 men, that communication was infrequent and far less rapid, while the Trans-Siberian Railway was still a dream, and that the Russian Pacific Squadron consisted of only some half dozen indifferent vessels instead of forming a powerful fleet. Allowing for all this, there was still, in the minds of all the Western Powers, a certain amount of respect for the potential resources of China, which was generally regarded as a force to be reckoned with in the politics of Asia. As we have said, however, Japan has dissipated that illusion, and shown China as she is, nerveless because corrupt, impotent because unteachable.

By this Convention Russia has acquired a footing in China which if judiciously utilised—and Russian statesmen may be trusted to watch their opportunities and make the most of them—will result either in establishing the CZAR as Lord paramount in the Chinese Empire, or else in its gradual dismemberment. Time will show which it is to be. Like our Shanghai morning contemporary, we believe that at the moment the Russian Government has no desire to see China partitioned, but the establishment of Russian owned and managed railways through Manchuria will be pretty certain to lead to complications. The Chinese Government no doubt cling to the idea that, at the expiration of the term of thirty years, they will be in a position to purchase the railways and obtain full control both over them and the country through which they pass. But is not the probability much greater that long before that period Manchuria will become Russianised and the territory included in the dominions of the Great White Czar? Russia desires, and must have, control over the terminus of her great railway, and that terminus will be, not at Vladivostock, but at an unfrozen port. She has further secured by this Convention the right to use the port of Chiaochoo in Shantung in the event of a war. A lease of the port has been granted to Russia for fifteen years, but that Power covenants not to "enter immediately into possession of the said port or hold the important points dominating the port, in order to obviate the chance of exciting the jealousy of other Powers." This is politic and no doubt considerate, but now the fact has leaked out the actual occupation can make little difference. The publication of the text of this Convention ought to do much good. It throws a lurid light upon Russia's aims and ambitions. It will be a beacon to British statesmen, and they can now shape their policy Eastern Asia not as before upon probable eventualities, but upon accomplished facts. Russia will, on the completion of her Trans-Siberian Railway, be in this position. She has established a great arsenal at Vladivostock, where is also massed an army that will doubtless be maintained at one hundred thousand men. To support this and make her power supreme in the Pacific she has sent out a fleet already superior in armament to the British Squadron, and contemplates considerably further augmenting it. With the railway at her disposal she can indefinitely increase the army in Eastern Siberia, and keep it supplied with arms and munitions. Altogether she will be prepared to wage a great war as from her European base. China will never be in a position to resist her dictation and must become her obedient vassal. It is well for British Ministers to keep these facts before them, and while maintaining friendly relations with Russia they must take such steps as are necessary, first, to ensure the

absolute safety of their own communications with China, and, secondly, to conserve and extend the trade interests acquired in these seas at so vast an outlay of blood and treasure in past years. If Russia can so readily obtain such enormous concessions from Peking, it ought not to be difficult for Great Britain to secure the rectification of the boundaries of Hongkong, the return of Chusan as a further coaling station, and to insist upon the prompt opening of the inland waterways of Southern China to foreign trade.

THE COERCION OF CHINA.

It might prove unfortunate for China if she were to take too literally a statement in the *N. C. Daily News* to the effect that the British Foreign Office long ago made up its mind never to be provoked into coercing China by force. The statement is inaccurate, no such determination having been arrived at. It is little more than twelve months ago, indeed, that it became merely a question of hours whether China would comply with England's ultimatum or submit to reprisals along the Yangtze. The Admiral had his instructions, the whole programme was arranged, and had Peking proved obdurate the programme would have been carried out. That was in connection with the demand for the degradation of the ex-Viceroy of Szechuen as a punishment for having allowed and instigated anti-foreign riots in his province. The occasion was unfortunately chosen, it is true, for the official in question had in fact already been dismissed, and while the correspondence in the case was slowly proceeding another anti-foreign outrage occurred in another province, infinitely more serious than anything that had happened in Szechuen, namely, the Whasang massacre, the barbarity of which startled and horrified the whole world; but the ultimatum was presented in reference to the lesser Szechuen affair, and the demands having been complied with, the energy of our Foreign Office seemed to be exhausted and the Whasang affair was allowed to drop out of notice after a shamefully inadequate reparation had been made. The whole thing was a muddle, but still the fact remains that JOHN BULL, as represented by Lord SALISBURY, had his hand on his gun, and was determined to fire if he was not obeyed. China may perhaps be inclined to doubt now whether after all force would have been used had she continued to flout the demands made upon her, but it is very undesirable that she should be encouraged in such doubts. As the English newspapers are read in some of the yamens such a statement as that made by our Shanghai morning contemporary is indiscreet, as being calculated to create a false impression in the minds of the mandarins that might lead to actual and serious mischief. It is true that England is slow to resort to force, but it is entirely inaccurate that she has formed any determination never to do so in the case of China.

The article in our contemporary in which the statement referred to occurs is a curious mixture of fact and imagination, of sound and false argument. We are told that it was simply by bluff that Japan was induced to retrocede Liaotung, and that the concessions made by China in the CASSINI Convention were also obtained by bluff, which is all very true. "Our Foreign Office, on the other hand, being better 'gifted with a certain bull-headed directness than with finesse,' declines to 'threaten where it does not intend to

follow the word with the blow; and it long ago made up its mind never to be provoked into coercing China by force. Knowing that the Foreign Office will not back him up, our Minister at Peking is too straightforward to use threats that he knows to be empty; and he is thus reduced to a condition of practical impotence as aggravating to himself as it is unsatisfactory to his nationals. It would not be quite so bad if the Tsungli Yamen were not perfectly aware of his impotence; but Sir HALLIDAY MACARTNEY in London sees his cards behind his back, and telegraphs their value to Peking, and he has no chance of bluffing if he were disposed to try it." We must congratulate our contemporary on the aptness of his simile as to Sir HALLIDAY MACARTNEY seeing the British Minister's cards behind his back, which exactly explains the situation. We are then told that "Unfortunately, Lord SALISBURY takes no interest whatever in the Far East, and while he is too old and too preoccupied to take up a new subject, he is too imperious to allow any of his subordinates to do it. Lord ROSEBURY had a very much clearer idea of the importance to Great Britain of the Far Eastern question; he has studied it, takes an interest in it, and would long ago have taken a firm and intelligent position but for the opposition with which he was met from his political friends, which culminated recently in his resignation of the leadership of the Liberal party." It may be true that Lord SALISBURY takes no interest in the Far East, but the statements made concerning Lord ROSEBURY are truly amazing. It was Lord ROSEBURY who was responsible, with Sir NICHOLAS O'CONOR, for the Convention by which Great Britain agreed to the sending of tribute missions from Burmah to China, and, moreover, the concession was not made by a mere slip or as the result of a want of consideration, but for reasons that, however sound and weighty they may have seemed to the statesmen concerned, are such as are generally summed up in the expressive word "funk." Lord ROSEBURY had been much impressed by the difficulty that LIU YUNG-FU and his Black Flags gave the French in Tonkin, he thought that China was a great Power, that she might make British rule in Upper Burmah, which territory had just then been annexed, difficult or even impossible, and he resorted to the expedient of buying her off with a periodical tribute mission. The recent collapse of China under a blow from Japan may have opened Lord ROSEBURY's eyes to the groundlessness of his fears, but judging him by his public acts he cannot be accorded any credit for a clear idea of the importance to Great Britain of the Far Eastern question, nor for any firmness or intelligence in his position on the subject.

LI HUNG-CHANG IN DISFAVOUR.

For a Chinese official to go abroad and then on his return to speak in praise of what he has seen is seemingly fatal to his advancement, to say the least. When KWON SUNG-TAO, the first Ambassador accredited by China to the court of St. James in 1877, returned to his native country he was indiscreet enough to publish an account of his journey and experiences, and frankly lauded Great Britain for her energy, enterprise, and industry, both as a colonising and a manufacturing country. Presumably the journal was not appreciated in Peking; there was too much admiration of the "outer barbarian" and his works in it to

Please the mandarins, whose self-love is always wounded by being told of the excellences of an outside nation. His Excellency was therefore relegated to private life, from which he never again emerged. The Marquis TSENG followed, however, in the footsteps of his predecessor, and, undeterred by Peking frowns, did not hesitate to say that there was much to admire and imitate in Great Britain. The Marquis had achieved a reputation and he was the representative of a great family, the son of a distinguished Viceroy and Minister. But his official career was practically closed when he returned to Peking. The Government had no use for a man impregnated with Western ideas, who was anxious, too, to get those ideas propagated in China, and his talents—which were of no ordinary type—were allowed to rust until his premature decease, a few years later. LI HUNG-CHANG, the astute Grand Secretary of Council, the able and unscrupulous Viceroy of Chihli, has been the latest victim to this hatred in Peking of all things foreign. One might have thought that his eminent services in the past, his extended connection with official life, his intimate knowledge of foreign affairs, and the long experience reaped by him of Western ways would have ensured him at least a hearing from the EMPEROR and his advisers. But the veteran's enemies and detractors—who number among them the whole party of reactionists—were able to reach the Imperial ear, and to insinuate, it is said, that the Envoy during his tour made too much of his own importance and too little of the EMPEROR'S. The result has been that for a mere breach of etiquette—the pretext put forward—LI HUNG-CHANG was handed over to the Board of Civil appointments for determination of a penalty, which they seem to have advised should be the deprivation of all office, but the EMPEROR has reduced the sentence to the loss of a year's salary. His Excellency has not, as was expected, been re-appointed Viceroy of Chihli or given a seat at the Ministry of War, the most powerful of the Boards, but has merely been named a member of the Tsung-li Yamen. No doubt his advice will soon be found indispensable, and he may regain much of his vanished influence when matters of importance in connection with foreign affairs come to be discussed. But for the present Li is under a cloud. He has, it is urged by his foes, magnified the subject at the expense of the sovereign. It may be that unwittingly he did not keep in sufficient prominence the puppet of whose existence on the Dragon Throne as an entity no one in the ordinary course dreams of remembering. However that may be, he has offended the dignity of the Throne, and must lie low for a time instead of assuming, as was expected, a position of even greater importance which his experiences and reception in Western countries would warrant. This cavalier treatment of one who, whatever his faults, has always been a loyal servant of the dynasty, will probably have no particular effect on the policy of the Chinese Government one way or the other, but it is significant as showing that cabals and intrigues may decide questions at the capital which no amount of argument and no array of facts could accomplish with similar promptitude. The great man has fulfilled his mission, and as a reward he has, for some trivial and presumably innocent breach of etiquette, been mulcted in a year's pay, and, if the truth were told, probably shelved. The ex-Viceroy is well stricken in years, and if he is to further serve his country it should be at once. The fact that

the EMPEROR has been induced to punish Li at the present juncture argues ill for the cause of progress in China, as it indicates all too plainly that His Majesty is still in tutelage, and, unfortunately, to a faction whose influence may be mischievous.

CROWN COLONY GOVERNMENT.

We are glad to see that our influential contemporary, the *British Trade Journal*, has taken up the question of the government of the Crown Colonies, and we hope it will continue to work on the theme until it succeeds in raising a general discussion in the press, which would in all probability lead to action. In urging that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate the whole subject with a view to devise means of according a wider measure of self-government to the British people of the Crown Colonies our contemporary says:—"Steps are taken every day in the self-governing colonies for the development of trade and the improvement of the colonists' condition which they would never have been allowed to take under Crown Colony rule. If such freedom can be given to the millions of Australia, is there any danger in bestowing it upon the few hundreds or thousands of the 'smaller colonies?' This is written with reference chiefly to the planting colonies, but the same remarks apply almost equally to commercial and distributing centres like Hongkong. The cause of greater freedom will not be advanced, however, by exaggeration. In the same issue of the *British Trade Journal* in which the article we refer to appears, there appears also a letter signed THOMAS D. GROVER, and dated from Suva, Fiji Islands. Mr. GROVER says that his experience, gained by some years of commercial life, is that British Crown rule over small feeble colonies is death; he indulges in a violent tirade against British officials as a body and makes the following remarkable statements:—"I have visited the French colonies and have no hesitation in affirming that the system in force among them is far superior, and must in the future tend to increase their influence and prosperity, while that of British Crown Colonies must decline. It is out of date and belongs to the fourteenth or fifteenth century, when men lived only to plot, supplant, and to ruin each other. In the French colonies every interest is taken by the Government in their welfare and progress by the Home Government. Complaints are listened to, and abuses restrained or removed." Mr. GROVER'S experience must have been very exceptional to lead to such statements, as these, or perhaps it may not be incorrect to suppose that smarting under some real or fancied grievance in Fiji he has allowed his imagination to run wild on the subject of alien rule. Universal experience is against him as regards French colonial administration, which is notorious for its ineptness. Mr. GROVER'S letter is so absurdly extravagant that it would not be worthy of serious attention were it not for the fact that prominence is given to it by a reference in our contemporary's leading article, in which we are told that it brings out vividly the condition and prospects of Fiji. A great deal too vividly, we should say. Nor can we concur in our contemporary's estimate of the character of the average colonial official. "Many of them," we are told, "unfortunately are the disaffected failures of political, legal, or military life. They regard their work in a Crown Colony as

"involving a sort of expatriation. These write endless letters on the smallness of their pay, the high cost of living and dressing, and the monotony of life in the 'beastly hole' to which an ungrateful country has sent them. They care nothing for their work, nor are their interests bound up with those of the planters and settlers among whom they live. The height of their ambition is to be given a 'six months' leave of absence, upon which they pack up for London." On the contrary, the colonial officials are a well selected body of men, and it is not the individuals but the system that is to blame. The officials, however well intentioned they may be, cannot be expected to have a very clear apprehension of the requirements of a community with whose interests their own are only indirectly associated, and the tradition that officials and un-officials are to be regarded as occupying opposite camps acts as a blight on progress, proposals coming from an unofficial source being generally regarded with disfavour in the first instance, though they may ultimately after much circumlocution be adopted. If the communities of the Crown Colonies were allowed to manage their own purely local affairs improvements could be effected with more rapidity and less friction.

SUPREME COURT.

4th November.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

JOHANN FRAHM v. S.S. "NINGCHOW," AND
THEODORE BING AND OTHERS v.
S.S. "NINGCHOW."

The hearing of the arguments in these actions was resumed. The defendants move that the actions be dismissed. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Dennys), appeared for the defendants and Hon. H. E. Pollock, Acting Attorney-General (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), appeared for the plaintiffs.

On Friday, when the case was opened, Mr. Francis asked his Lordship to dismiss the actions in compliance with the protest of Mr. H. M. Hillier, the Commissioner of the Chinese Imperial Customs, who was acting on behalf of the Emperor of China, the owner of the *Ningchow*.

The Acting Attorney-General, for the plaintiffs, urged that under 24 Victoria, section 10, the High Court of Admiralty had jurisdiction over any claim of seamen for wages earned on board ship, whether under special contract or otherwise, also over any claim for wages earned on board ship by the master and for disbursements made by him on account of the ship. There was no limitation to say there should be no jurisdiction until the ship arrived at her final port of destination, and there was no limitation as to the right to wages being suspended. The only point the plaintiffs had to prove was that the wages were actually earned and due under the contract between them and their employers. Counsel quoted the case of *Taylor v. Laird* (125, Law Journal, Exchequer), which showed that where an agreement between the parties was that wages should be paid at so much per month the wages were due and payable as each month finished. In reference to the status of Mr. Hillier counsel submitted that although the notice was served upon him as Consul for the Empire of China that would not make him Consul for the Empire any more than if he had been served as the Mikado of Japan it would make him the Mikado of Japan. It was admitted by the other side that there was no Consul for China in Hongkong, and therefore it was only a question of degree. If Mr. Hillier had been served as Queen of England it would not have made any difference, the question purely being whether there was or was not a consular officer in Hongkong.

His Lordship—It turns upon this, that the so-called representative of China comes forward and protests against the Court exercising jurisdiction in the circumstances of the case.

The Acting Attorney-General—It would not have made any difference if the notice had been served on an officer of the Court.

His Lordship—It does not turn upon the giving of the notice; it turns upon whether the representative of the Emperor of China is entitled to come forward in the place of the Consul and protest against the jurisdiction of the Court being exercised. I do not think we need dwell on the question of notice.

Mr. Francis—No, my Lord, only as to whether Mr. Hillier is entitled to be taken as the representative of the Chinese Government and entitled to protest.

The Acting Attorney-General quoted the case of the steamer *Octavie* (33, Law Journal, Admiralty Reports, page 115) and then called his Lordship's attention to the terms of English rule 59, which was confined entirely to the Consul. The rule said "Consular officer of the state to which the ship belongs if there is one resident in the colony." The rule stopped there. It did not say the notice could be served on anyone else.

His Lordship—I could understand you pressing the point about the notice if no notice had been served and Mr. Hillier came forward and as representative of the Emperor of China claimed that he ought to have been served. Then your retort would be "You are not the Consular officer." That is not the case here. He comes forward and says "I in the place of the Consul protest against the jurisdiction."

The Acting Attorney-General—What right has he to say "I in the place of the Consul," seeing that he is not mentioned in the rules?

His Lordship—You can use the rules to show that he has no *locus standi*.

The Acting Attorney-General said that was his argument. His learned friend, as representing Mr. Hillier, had no *locus standi* in the case at all to object, and furthermore, looking at the interest which the Emperor of China claimed in the ship, it would be improper for the Court to take any notice of the objection. Counsel submitted that it was quite clear that the wages had accrued; they were payable monthly, and it was quite clear the plaintiffs had a right to sue in the Court. He submitted that the defendants had failed to show that the plaintiffs were suing improperly, that they had failed to support their motion to dismiss the actions, and that it would be most unjust if the plaintiffs were deprived of their right of action against the ship.

Mr. Francis, in reply, first drew his Lordship's attention to the *Octavie* case quoted by his learned friend and the statement by Dr. Lushington in the case that it was he who had established the rule about serving notice upon a foreign Consul. Dr. Lushington said that the old rule was not to exercise jurisdiction without the consent of the representative of the foreign Government, but he had reversed that rule and laid it down as a principle that the Court had jurisdiction and would exercise it in the absence of protest and exercise its discretion, if there was a protest, as to whether the case should proceed or not. The question in this case was a question of the comity of nations. If a foreign Government by any of its representatives protested against the jurisdiction that protestation would be taken into consideration on the question of the comity of nations, and if founded on reasonable conditions would be acted upon. There was not a tittle of evidence before the Court as to what the seamen's contract was.

The Acting Attorney-General—I must object, my Lord, to my friend's argument. He is now opening a new line of argument and is following an extremely inconvenient course.

His Lordship—Mr. Francis is not going beyond the line of argument. Mr. Francis, go on.

The Acting Attorney-General—I ask your Lordship to take note of my objection.

His Lordship—I will note it if I think fit.

The Acting Attorney-General—I submit, my Lord, that I am entitled—

His Lordship—Go on, Mr. Francis.

The Acting Attorney-General—But, my Lord,—

His Lordship—Mr. Attorney, I call upon Mr. Francis.

The Acting Attorney-General—As an advocate in this Court I really must object. I very respectfully submit that I have a right to have noted any objection I make.

His Lordship—I do not recognise any right to that degree. I take full notes of all arguments and if—

The Acting Attorney-General—Your Lordship may over-rule any objection, but your Lordship cannot refuse to hear me.

His Lordship—Yes; well, I have over-ruled the objection by calling upon Mr. Francis.

The Acting Attorney-General—I submit, my Lord, that your Lordship cannot over-rule an objection without first making a note of it. Everything that your Lordship says must appear on your Lordship's notes if it is material to the case, and I respectfully submit that if any objection is made by counsel to any evidence it is not within the province of the Court not to take note of that objection. It must be put upon the Judge's notes.

His Lordship—Well, Mr. Attorney, as I said just now—

The Acting Attorney-General—My Lord—

His Lordship—Allow me; don't interrupt. The Court is not bound to take note of the objection if the Court thinks there is nothing in it. Clearly, I do not think that every objection taken must be noted on the minutes of the arguments taken by the Court. At the same time, if you think the point is of importance I will make a note of it; but I wish it to be understood that it is not a right of counsel to have any objection taken. The objection may be frivolous.

The Acting Attorney-General—Counsel has a right to have everything he says noted.

His Lordship—I do not admit Counsel has a right to go so far.

The Acting Attorney-General—I must bow to your Lordship's decision, but at the same time I must say, my Lord, as an advocate in this Court, that it does appear to me that when any objection is made by counsel whether it is good or bad, he has a right to have that objection noted. Of course, my Lord, I do not intend any disrespect to the Court in making this objection. I am simply standing up for the rights of counsel.

His Lordship—And the Court must also stand up for its rights to determine whether there is any substance in the objection and whether it is worth noting. I will note it if you like.

The Acting Attorney-General—I am very much obliged to your Lordship.

His Lordship then made a note of the objection and allowed Mr. Francis to proceed.

Mr. Francis said there was nothing to show that Messrs. Bennertz & Co. engaged the plaintiffs, how long their term of engagement was, or what were their wages. There was nothing before the Court but the endorsement on the writ in which they claimed so much "for wages payable monthly." A limited right to wages had been given to seamen in England. Their wages were not payable until the termination of the voyage and their accounts were not settled until the termination of the voyage or until the voyage was broken up or they were discharged in some foreign port. Captain Frahm and the seamen had not been discharged and the voyage had not been broken up. There might be a vested right in these seamen to recover ultimately their wages, but they had no right to sue in the Hongkong Court. In regard to Mr. Hillier's position counsel contended that the captain's affidavit, which was uncontradicted, showed that Mr. Hillier was the representative of the parties and was authorised by the Chinese Government to protest against this Court proceeding. It was not necessary that he should be a Consul or Consular agent.

His Lordship—You have no authority to show that a protest has been made by someone other than a Consul and upheld by the Judge? Mr. Francis said he had not. He concluded by asking his Lordship to dismiss both actions with costs.

His Lordship said that the important question of the comity of nations had arisen and he would put his decision in writing.

10th November.

His Lordship delivered judgement and dismissed both actions. He ordered each party to pay its own costs.

5th November.

IN ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
v. S.S. "NORMANDIE."

In this action the defendants moved for an order that all proceedings in the suit should be stayed pending the hearing of an appeal to the Privy Council from H.B.M. Supreme Court of China and Japan.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master), appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. E. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Hastings, of Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) represented the defendants.

Mr. Robinson said that in the suit in which an appeal had been lodged the owners of the Norwegian steamship *Normandie* are the plaintiffs and appellants and the owners of the British steamship *Pekin* are the defendants and respondents, and plaintiffs in the present suit. An affidavit had been filed by Mr. Hastings which set out the facts of the case on behalf of the defendants in the present suit. Mr. Hastings, in his affidavit, said that he had perused a copy of the record of the proceedings in the suit at Shanghai. From information gained from such perusal he was able to state as follows. The suit was commenced on the 22nd April, 1896, by the filing of a petition by the defendants in which they alleged, *inter alia*, that on the 3rd April, 1896, a collision occurred between the steamships *Normandie* and *Pekin* in the River Whangpo, and that the *Pekin* was to blame for the collision. The *Normandie* claimed damages against the *Pekin* by reason of the collision, and on the 9th May the plaintiffs, the owners of the *Pekin*, filed their answer to the petition, in which they alleged that the *Normandie* was highly to blame for the collision. On the 12th May the plaintiffs petitioned for leave from the Court to file a counterclaim against the owners of the *Normandie*, and it was ordered that the hearing of the suit and counterclaim be taken together. In pursuance of such leave the plaintiffs, on the 14th May, filed their answer and claimed that the owners of the *Normandie* were liable for damage and loss sustained by the plaintiffs by reason of such collision and for the costs of the action. The trial of the suit and counterclaim was held on the 19th May and on the 26th May judgment was given therein, the Court finding the *Normandie* highly to blame, and it was ordered that the defendants' action be dismissed with costs, and the Court further declared that the defendants were liable for the damage and loss occasioned to the plaintiffs by means of the collision and for the costs of the action. On the 7th July, the Supreme Court of China and Japan, on the application of the defendants, gave leave to the defendants to appeal to H.M. Privy Council against the judgment. Accordingly, on the 7th July, the defendants deposited in Court \$2,500 as security for the prosecution of the appeal and for payment of all costs that might be awarded the plaintiffs by H.M. Privy Council or by the Lords of the Judicial Committee of H.M. Privy Council. He (Mr. Hastings) believed the Supreme Court of China and Japan had deposited the record of the proceedings with the Registrar of the Privy Council and that the appeal would be prosecuted with as little delay as possible. Counsel also read a similar affidavit by Mr. Platt, who appeared on behalf of the defendants in the action in Shanghai. Counsel pointed out that his Lordship had power to grant a stay of proceedings until the decision in the appeal to the Privy Council be given, and it was highly expedient that his Lordship should exercise that discretion in the present case. Counsel quoted the case of the *P. and O. Peshawur* (8, Probate Division) in which the Court, on the application of the owners of the *Peshawur*, who were the defendants, stayed proceedings in a suit instituted against them by the *Glenroy* until after the hearing of an action *in personam* in the Vice-Admiralty Court. That case was almost on all fours with the present case and he asked his Lordship to await the decision of the Court of Appeal and stay proceedings in the

interim. Counsel then quoted several cases in support of his argument and submitted that the *Normandie* having given security there could be no oppression or hardship to the plaintiffs in a stay of proceedings.

Mr. Francis said the plaintiffs opposed the application to stay proceedings in the suit on the ground that there was no appeal pending in another case in which the *Pekin* were the plaintiffs against the *Normandie*; that, although there were certain proceedings taken in Shanghai in the Supreme Court by way of counterclaim in the suit instituted in that Court which, if the Court had had jurisdiction to try it and had tried it and given final judgment in it, would have prevented the plaintiffs taking these proceedings here, the proceedings by way of counterclaim in Shanghai were absolutely null and void, the Court having no jurisdiction to entertain them; and that there was no final judgment, as his learned friend had shown in the affidavits he read, the Court having itself refused to enter a final judgment. The Court had given merely an interlocutory decree which carried no effect except to authorise the Registrar to investigate the damages. There was no final decree in the suit from which an appeal could be entertained. In Admiralty there were two different sorts of decree. One was an interlocutory decree, which simply pronounced a vessel to be at fault or not and which referred the case to merchants to ascertain what, if anything, was payable in respect of the finding. That was only a finding on the facts; it was not a judgment.

His Lordship—Does not an interlocutory decree, as you call it, settle the main question as to the liability?

Mr. Francis submitted that it did not if it could not be given effect to. His principal answer was that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the counterclaim or to pronounce any opinion whatever with reference to that counterclaim or to pronounce an interlocutory decree. But counsel denied that this was an interlocutory decree in form, and if it was he said the Court had no jurisdiction to pronounce it.

His Lordship—Do you want me to go behind the decree, so to speak?

Mr. Francis replied that he certainly did, as the proceedings on the counterclaim were an absolute nullity, and the Privy Council could not entertain the questions arising on the counterclaim.

His Lordship—Is not that for the Privy Council to determine?

Mr. Francis—No, my Lord, the Privy Council cannot determine the matter until it comes before them in a proper shape. I call your Lordship's attention to section 131 of the Orders in Council which regulate the Supreme Court in Shanghai. The question of whether the *Pekin* was right or wrong is the only question that can be decided on that appeal, and the Court below having no jurisdiction, the Privy Council will necessarily refuse to decide the question of whether the *Normandie* was wrong.

His Lordship—The appeal of the *Normandie* is against the judgment of the Court declaring her to be at fault.

Mr. Francis—Our contention is that the declaration of the Court that she was wholly in fault is no judgment at all.

His Lordship—What about the dismissal of her action? The Shanghai Court dismissed her action. Are not the Privy Council entitled to say that the judgment was wrong?

Mr. Francis—No, my Lord, there is no connection between the two. Although as a matter of convenience suits of this description are now either consolidated or heard together by way of claim and counterclaim, they are in fact and in law two separate and distinct suits and not one.

His Lordship—I was not touching on the question of counterclaim. Suppose there was no counterclaim and the *Normandie* brings an action—

Mr. Francis—The *Normandie* alleges that the *Pekin* was guilty of negligence and they claimed judgment for damages. The only point they had to prove was that the people on board the *Pekin* were guilty of negligence. If they proved that they were entitled to a decree. They failed to prove that and their suit was dismissed. As taking your Lordship's supposition that that is the only question before the Court—

His Lordship—I am throwing the counterclaim out.

Mr. Francis—The only question that the Privy Council has to decide is, not whether both parties are to blame, but the negative or affirmative of the proposition that the *Pekin* was to blame for the collision. If the Privy Council finds that the *Pekin* was to blame for the collision, of course the judgment of the Shanghai Court will be reversed on that point. The question of whether the *Normandie* was to blame as well is not in that case before the Privy Council. The *Normandie* alleges that the *Pekin* was to blame, and she wins or loses on the strength of that allegation. The only question on the appeal is, was or was not the *Pekin* guilty of negligence which led to the collision? The question to be tried in the suit now pending before your Lordship is not is the *Pekin* to blame, but the *Pekin's* allegation that the *Normandie* was to blame and that she was guilty of negligence. If there is no final judgment there is no appeal possible.

Counsel then drew his Lordship's attention to the fact that the Shanghai Court had deliberately refused to give effect to its own declaration of opinion as to the culpability of the *Normandie*. He put it that the expressions in the decree or the judgment of the Court in reference to the culpability of the *Normandie* were simply dicta having no authority and not being necessary to the judgment of the case, and that the Court refused to give effect by ordering an assessment of damages. Counsel then dealt with the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Court. Could the *Pekin* have instituted an original suit against a Norwegian vessel in Shanghai? Absolutely no. The Supreme Court of Shanghai had no territorial jurisdiction whatever over anyone but British subjects.

His Lordship—They could not have arrested the vessel?

Mr. Francis—No, my Lord, and they cannot give execution against anyone but British subjects. The jurisdiction of the British Court at Shanghai is not territorial. We do not possess an inch of territory there, not even the grounds of the consulate; we only rent them from the Chinese Government, and the jurisdiction is purely personal over British subjects alone.

Counsel drew attention to the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Victoria, Cap. 87, and then quoted the *Chishima-Ravenna* case. An application was made in that suit by the P. and O. Company to file a counterclaim alleging that the *Chishima* was to blame and that the P. and O. Company sought to claim damages against the Japanese Government instead of the Japanese Government against them. The Judge in the Supreme Court of Japan refused to allow the counterclaim on the ground that the counterclaim had no legal foundation, as the question must be decided by the laws of Japan, and by those laws the Emperor could not be made responsible. That decision was appealed against in the Supreme Court of Shanghai and fully argued there and the judgment of the Judge in the Supreme Court of Japan was reversed. The matter was then appealed to the Privy Council and the Privy Council, without expressing any opinion on the point on which the counterclaim had been originally refused, decided that the Judge in the Court of Japan was right so far as his decision was concerned, but they based their judgment on entirely different reasons. They based their judgment on the ground that the Supreme Court in Shanghai had no jurisdiction whatever, no matter how the Orders in Council were worded, except in so far as the Orders in Council were in accordance with the treaty between Japan and Great Britain; that Her Majesty had no jurisdiction in Japan except that which was conceded to her by treaty with the Emperor of Japan; and that the order in Council was only for the purpose of regulating how those proceedings were to be carried out. They pointed out in the course of the judgment that the counterclaim must be treated for the purpose of jurisdiction as a separate and definite suit, and the question to be decided was, with reference to the counterclaim, could the P. & O. have instituted a separate and independent suit against the Japanese Government in the Supreme Court? Had the Court jurisdiction to try it if it had been an original suit? The Privy Council decided that the Court had no

power to entertain any claim against the Japanese either by original suit or by counterclaim. The power given to the Supreme Court in Shanghai was given in virtue of the Foreign Jurisdiction Act and was for the purpose of exercising whatever jurisdiction Her Majesty has in China by treaty, convention, stipulation, usage, or otherwise. Her Majesty had no jurisdiction whatever in China by treaty as between one of her Majesty's own subjects and a Norwegian, and had jurisdiction only over complaints, either civil or criminal, against British subjects by Chinese and for the disposition of the personal property of British subjects. She had no jurisdiction whatever conferred on her by treaty to entertain in her Courts in Shanghai any claim put forward by any subject non-Chinese. The Emperor of China, like every other sovereign, had complete and absolute power in his own country. The right to decide by his own Courts all controversies arising in his territorial dominions was only limited by the treaties he had made with the different Powers and in his treaties with Great Britain—and they were incomplete and could only be fortified and swollen to the extent to which they are at present exercised by reference to the treaties made by other powers and by invoking the most favoured nation clause. This was not one of those cases in which the Court had exercised its discretion to stay proceedings. It was not a case in which the proceedings were vexatious and unnecessary or one in which it was advisable to stay proceedings. His learned friend's objection, before it could take any form, ought to be that the plaintiffs were taking these proceedings for the purpose of getting the decision of the Court on a matter which had already been decided, or that they were taking proceedings in an irregular form to enforce the judgment of a foreign Court. Both sides were in an anomalous position, and the plaintiffs would consent to stay of proceedings in this suit if the defendants would enter a formal consent on the record not, when before the Privy Council, to dispute the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Court to entertain the counterclaim. As matters stood at present that question, if raised at all, would be raised by the defendants or by the Privy Council.

His Lordship—Have you made the other side that offer?

Mr. Francis—No, my Lord.

Counsel went on to say that if the Privy Council said that the Supreme Court at Shanghai had jurisdiction to entertain the claim it was perfectly clear that the Shanghai Court had no power to enforce the execution of the judgment against a Norwegian or a Norwegian vessel.

In answer to his Lordship Mr. Robinson said he was not prepared to give his consent to the suggestion made by Mr. Francis without consulting the head people in England.

Mr. Francis—We cannot consent to any delay at all.

His Lordship—I think it is a reasonable offer.

Mr. Robinson—I am not in a position to give consent without consultation with the parties who are really in command of the case before the Privy Council.

His Lordship—We may as well go on, then.

Mr. Robinson—Perhaps at Shanghai they are masters of the case. A reference to Shanghai may be sufficient. I think so, but I am not able to say so definitely.

Mr. Francis—I suggest that we conclude the arguments. Then your Lordship may hold over your decision until we know the result of the reference to Shanghai. I think that will be a most convenient course.

His Lordship consented and Mr. Robinson asked that he should be supplied with the offer in writing and he would communicate with Shanghai.

Mr. Francis promised to let his friend have the offer in writing. He then said the second portion of his argument was as to whether there were two actions pending in different Courts.

His Lordship—The Judicial Committee will give their judgment quite independent of anything that takes place here.

Mr. Francis pointed out the strong probability that the Privy Council would refuse to deal with the counterclaim.

If his Lordship decided this case now and decided against the defendants they could appeal to the Privy Council at once with the perfect certainty that both cases would come before the Privy Council and the whole matter be considered. If the judgment was in favour of the plaintiffs the defendants were equally entitled to appeal. Considering the time it took to bring an appeal before the Privy Council it was a decided advantage to both parties to have this case tried here, and then appealed to the Privy Council. If the Privy Council refused to consider the counterclaim the plaintiffs in this suit would be left entirely to these proceedings, and probably it would not be possible to resume them for eighteen months. If the plaintiffs got judgment in the Privy Council they would only get a judgment *in personam* and to give effect to that judgment they would have to pursue the defendants and the witnesses all over the world, and they might lose their case through having to wait for the decision of the Privy Council. Witnesses might be dead by that time; they might be shipwrecked or scattered in all parts of the world, and the expense would be enormous in bringing them together again. If the case were decided at once the parties could go to the Privy Council and legitimately have the whole matter brought before it for decision. Then even if the judgment of the Privy Council were in favour of the plaintiffs it would be no good to them. They would be compelled to come here with their Shanghai judgment and commence another suit in a different form. If the Shanghai judgment was good this writ would not be worth the paper it was written upon. He asked his Lordship to say that this action had not been brought vexatiously, but rightfully and properly, because the defendants, when they thought they were going to win, tacitly at least, consented to the judgment of the Shanghai Court exercising jurisdiction and investigating the matter, but when they found that the Court had decided against them they refused to go on with the assessment of damages and objected to a final judgment being made against them, thus leaving the plaintiffs practically without a remedy in Shanghai. If the plaintiffs got the judgment of this Court they had a direct and immediate remedy, and a remedy in this Court was much more valuable than any judgment the Privy Council could give them, and there was the gravest doubt whether the Privy Council could give them any remedy at all.

6th November.

Mr. Robinson replied to the arguments of Mr. Francis in opposition to the motion and first of all read the notice of motion. He did that because it seemed to him that his learned friend was labouring under a misapprehension as to what the defendants were asking the Court to do. They were asking the Court, in the first place, to exercise its discretion. The cases quoted by Mr. Francis were not authorities as to how the Court, under particular circumstances, should exercise its discretion; they were not conclusive, but merely illustrative of the manner in which the Court could exercise its jurisdiction in the case of concurrent actions being brought. The *Peshawur* case quoted by counsel was certainly the nearest to the present case. The second point he wished to make was that counsel for the plaintiffs had misapprehended the extent of the application in the case, which was merely for a stay of proceedings and not to bar the plaintiffs from taking action. The defendants were not applying, as they may apply hereafter, to have the writ set aside as having been improperly issued; their motion was to postpone controversial matters until the judgment of the Court threw a flood of light on the law of the case. If this motion was refused the defendants might have to reply to the arguments respecting the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Court and ask to have everything set aside and finished. The proposition of Mr. Francis that there would be an advantage in hurrying on with the case, so that if the parties were dissatisfied they could appeal to the Privy Council, who would consolidate the actions, was so very amateurish that counsel did not think he need refer further to it. The judgment of the Privy

Council in the Shanghai case would clear up a great portion of the present case and the only thing that would remain would be whether the proceedings in this case were justified by their form. In reference to the jurisdiction of the Shanghai Court it was true that the jurisdiction was personal and that the Court, by itself, had no jurisdiction over a Norwegian subject; but there was no bar to its exercising jurisdiction if the Norwegian consents and acquiesces to the jurisdiction.

His Lordship pointed out that the Norwegian did not consent to the jurisdiction, as was shown by the judge declining to enter final judgment.

Mr. Robinson replied that the records of the case would throw another light on that matter and it would be found that ample consent was given.

His Lordship said that if there was consent to the jurisdiction it would make the case a little stronger against the defendants, because the Chief Justice declined to enter final judgment.

Mr. Robinson said it did not lie upon his learned friend to say that there was no jurisdiction and no judgment. An interlocutory decree was given and his Lordship would find that on the application for bail the *Normandie* declined to give bail and thereupon counsel for the *Pekin* waived that point and said he would take the order for the counterclaim without bail. It would be rash presumption for this Court to come to the conclusion that the Shanghai Court was void of jurisdiction in entertaining that claim when after formal inquiry and formal application it had taken jurisdiction. He asked the Court to postpone the controversy until after the decision of the Privy Council was made known.

His Lordship—In this case the plaintiffs are the owners of the steamship *Pekin* and claim the sum of \$50,000 against the owners of the steamship *Normandie* for damages occasioned by a collision which took place in the Whangpo river, in the port of Shanghai, in the Empire of China, on the 3rd April last. The present application is for a stay of proceedings on the ground that there is now pending before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council an appeal in which the same question of the liability for this collision is in controversy. That appeal was from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Shanghai in a case in which the owners of the steamship *Normandie* sued the owners of the steamship *Pekin* for damages occasioned by this collision to which I have already referred. In that case the owners of the *Normandie* were Norwegian subjects, but the owners of the *Pekin* obtained leave from the Court to file a counterclaim by way of cross-petition alleging that the *Normandie* was to blame and claiming damages from her on account of the collision. The action and the counterclaim were taken together by the order of the Court and the trial took place on several days in the month of May last. The trial took place, as we are all aware, before a very able and experienced judge, and the conclusion to which he came was that the *Normandie* could not recover against the *Pekin* and he dismissed her action with costs. He went into the question of the counterclaim and he found with regard to that that the *Normandie* was solely to blame for the collision, and he made a declaration to that effect. Then an application was made to the Court under that declaration for the entering up of final judgment, subject to the assessment of damages in the usual way. When that application came before the Chief Justice in Chambers he declined to make an order for final judgment on the ground that the Court would not do that which it had no power to enforce, and there was consequently no assessment of damages. Mr. Platt saying in his affidavit that he did not press that point because, even if he had, he would not have been able to get judgment for the amount assessed. I am inclined to think if he had pressed that point the Chief Justice would hardly have conceded it, because the Court must have made up its mind that it would not go beyond the declaration made in the decree that the *Normandie* was solely to blame for the collision. The plaintiffs in that suit, the owners of the *Normandie*, applied for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and leave was accordingly granted and the papers in the case

are alleged to have been transmitted to the Registrar of the Judicial Committee in the month of August last. So it may be taken that that appeal will at no distant date come on for hearing by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Now, then, the question is, what will the Judicial Committee do on the hearing of that appeal? It is contended by Mr. Francis for the plaintiffs in this suit that the Judicial Committee will disregard the proceedings with regard to the counterclaim on the ground that the Court has no jurisdiction to entertain that counterclaim and no jurisdiction to make any order upon it. Well, of course, that may be so or it may not be so. It is difficult to say what the Judicial Committee will do, and I cannot take it upon myself to say whether the contention of the learned counsel is well founded or not. Any way, it appears to me that the Judicial Committee must deal with the case of the claim of the *Normandie* against the *Pekin*. The Shanghai Court dismissed that claim and held that it was unfounded. The Committee must either affirm that decision, holding that the *Pekin* was not to blame, or reverse it by holding that the *Pekin* was to blame; or it may take a third course by holding that both the vessels were to blame. However, the Judicial Committee will pronounce an opinion more or less decisive on the merits of the question now in controversy—whether each of the steamships was liable or whether both were liable for the collision. Well, of course, it may be that the Judicial Committee will hold that the Shanghai Court was right and that it ought to have gone further and entered up judgment for the defendants on the counterclaim. I say it is possible: I do not say whether it is probable or not. In any case, as I said just now, the real merits of the controversy between the parties clearly must come under the cognisance of the Judicial Committee. Well, then, the question is, what is the right thing to do between these parties in respect of this application to stay these present proceedings? These present proceedings undoubtedly and admittedly grow out of the same collision, and it is for the Court now to say, looking at the matter from the point of view of the plaintiffs and looking at the matter from the point of view of the defendants, what is fair and right to be done between them with regard to these present proceedings, having regard to the fact that it has been in controversy and still is in controversy in other courts competent to deal with it. Cases have been cited on both sides more or less which do not strictly apply to the present case. They were all concurrent cases—proceedings taken in one court and then in another—and the question arose in those cases whether those double proceedings were so harassing and vexatious that one set should be stayed. This is a different case. This is a case of an action having proceeded for judgment and the judgment having been given and thereupon an appeal takes place from the Court pronouncing the judgment to the Appellate Court, which Appellate Court has also jurisdiction over the Court in which this action is now brought; that is to say, the Supreme Court of Hongkong. The position appears to be this. On the one side the present plaintiffs, the owners of the *Pekin*, have obtained a judgment in their favour in an action brought by the owners of the *Normandie* against them and exonerating them from liability, and they have also obtained in that counterclaim what I may call a dry declaration that the *Normandie* was to blame and so far liable for the losses and damage occasioned to their ship by the collision. The plaintiffs in this suit ought not to be lightly divested of the advantage they have so far gained in the proceedings in respect of this collision, as they are in the better position. On the other side, the plaintiffs in that action and the defendants in this, the owners of the *Normandie*, allege that the decision was a wrong decision and that they are entitled to have it reversed and to have it held that the *Pekin* was to blame and is liable for their loss and damage. As I said just now, what is the right course between the parties for the Court to take? I was much pressed during the argument, and I have been all through with the inconvenience and I might almost say the impropriety of this Court

entering upon the hearing of the decision of the case which is now under appeal to the tribunal which exercises jurisdiction over this Court, especially having regard to the fact that in the ordinary course of things the hearing of the appeal will take place at no distant time. That is the general impression that has been on my mind during the whole of these proceedings. On the other hand, I have been impressed to a considerable extent by Mr. Francis's argument that it is probable that in any event, whatever view the Judicial Committee may take of the proceedings with regard to the counterclaim, the plaintiffs in this action, the owners of the *Pekin*, will not be able to get any material benefit or advantage from the declaration of the Shanghai Court in their favour, and that their real remedy lies in this Court by proceedings *in rem*. It is clear that if that is so, if there is a probable ground for holding that that result will take place, this Court ought to consider very carefully before it stays proceedings so as to involve the loss of the plaintiffs' remedy in this Court by proceedings against the vessel. Counsel for the plaintiffs alleges that their remedy at Shanghai is dead and that the real remedy is in this Court for the damages sustained. If reasonable and probable ground is shown for putting forward that contention I think the Court will be very reluctant to do anything by stay of proceedings in this action depriving the plaintiff of tangible and substantial damages which he says they have in this Court. That undoubtedly is the principle which regulates the conduct of this Court in dealing with the stay of proceedings in vexatious and harassing actions. It is clearly laid down that the Court must not exercise that jurisdiction when the case involves loss or injury to any litigant. On the whole, I think, as far as I can form an opinion, that the Shanghai Court has either found it had made a mistake in dealing with the counterclaim as appears from the records or else for some reason declined to go to the length of entering judgment for the owners of the *Pekin* on the counterclaim and left them practically with a declaration that the *Normandie* solely was to blame. Nothing clearly can be done in that as it stands, and it appears to me probable, to say the least of it, that the Judicial Committee may decline at any rate to go any further. They may say they will not go beyond what the Shanghai Court did and that they will affirm their declaration and not give judgment on the counterclaim. If so it is clear they could not obtain execution and enforce that declaration in the Shanghai Court. On the other hand, it appears to me that the defendants have a fair right to say to the Court that the case has been tried, that a decision has been come to, and the question of the decision is now before the proper tribunal to deal with that question, and they ought not to be put to the expense and trouble of another trial. Looking at the point of view of both the parties it appears to me that the right and proper course is to allow the plaintiffs in this action, the owners of the *Pekin*, to have the benefit of the decision which has been given so far in their favour, and on the other hand not to put the defendants to the expense and trouble of another trial whilst there are proceedings pending in which they may be successful and which would set the question finally at rest. And the best way to give effect to that view is to order a stay of proceedings only upon terms. I think there is authority for saying that in cases of application made to the Court to exercise its discretion the Court may grant what is asked for, subject to terms and conditions, and the way that I propose to deal with the application is to preserve the *status quo* as far as possible and at the same time give effect, also as far as possible, to any decision which the Court may pronounce on the hearing of the appeal. The way in which that may be done, I think, is by ordering a stay of proceedings in this action until the decision of the Privy Council is known and subject to the condition that the defendants consent that, in the event of the Privy Council forming a decision on the Court in Shanghai, judgment should be entered against them in this Court subject to the assessment of damages. If the defendants do not see their way to

accept these terms as they stand I will give them time to communicate with their constituents at Shanghai in order to ascertain what their views in the matter are. If they are not willing to have the order on these terms I will make also a condition that the stay should be until the decision of the appeal is made or until the further order of the Court. It is possible there may be reasons why we should not wait until the appeal. It is not likely, but I think the order should be recorded in that way. I have given anxious consideration to the case and I think that is a course that will give the least injury to either party and will be the most convenient.

Mr. Robinson—Will your Lordship put the terms in writing?

His Lordship—Very well, I will make a note of the order. The order is not pronounced today; its final pronouncement will await until you have heard from Shanghai, which will be in about a fortnight's time.

Mr. Francis—How will your Lordship deal with the costs?

His Lordship—I think I will order costs of the cause.

The Court then adjourned.

5th November.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

IN RE FRANK WAPSHARE WATTS.

In this case the Official Trustee made an application to annul a scheme of arrangement and to adjudicate the debtor a bankrupt. Mr. Grist appeared for the debtor.

The case was adjourned from last Thursday in order to give the debtor an opportunity of assisting the Official Trustee and Committee of Inspection.

The Official Trustee (Mr. A. Seth)—I am glad to say that the debtor has given us all the assistance and information in his power. I have, therefore, nothing further to do in the matter. I wish to remark, however, that there will be practically nothing for division amongst the unsecured creditors.

His Lordship—Everything has been got in?

The Official Trustee—Everything that could be got in has been got in.

His Lordship—What about the pending question? Is that still open? I mean the comrade's security.

The Official Trustee—That is settled, my Lord. There is conflicting evidence in the matter as to the quality of the iron, and the Committee of Inspection and myself cannot see our way, as we have no funds, to pay any costs.

His Lordship—And the debtor has placed himself entirely in the hands of the Committee and yourself?

The Official Trustee—Yes, my Lord.

His Lordship—And has rendered you all the assistance you required?

The Official Trustee—Yes. I should like to say something in reference to the remark made by Mr. Grist about the account from the Bank which he said had been in the hands of the Committee and myself for over a month before Mr. Watts went away. Upon looking at the account I find that the statement is not a fact. We had the account only three days before he left the colony and consequently we had no time to look into it before he left. I should also like to speak in regard to the absence of one of the Committee of Inspection, Mr. Cottam, one of the creditors who signed the application. Of course he was present when nearly two-thirds of the creditors met and came to the decision that the scheme should be annulled, but his absence the other day was owing to his having gone to Shanghai on business.

His Lordship—Do I understand that you wish to withdraw the application to annul the scheme and to adjudicate the debtor a bankrupt?

The Official Trustee—I do not see that anything can be gained by adjudicating the debtor a bankrupt.

His Lordship—The scheme for what it is worth has been carried into effect?

The Official Trustee—Yes, but some of the creditors seem to have been rather disappointed. If they had known that the estate was not

going to realise more than it did they would, probably not have consented to the scheme.

His Lordship—He gave an exaggerated estimate of what the estate would realise?

The Official Trustee—The assets were grossly over-estimated.

His Lordship—Of course your application to annul this scheme and to adjudicate him a bankrupt proceeded not on the ground of over-estimation of the value of the assets, but on the ground that he had prejudiced the carrying out of the scheme by leaving the colony and not giving information.

The Official Trustee—Yes.

His Lordship—I do not think he ought to be punished on this point respecting the over-valuation.

The Official Trustee—No. Mr. Price tells me that he intended that the report of the Committee should be taken in conjunction with the application, and the Committee also wish your Lordship to take cognizance of my report and also of the Committee's report as to the over-estimation of the assets.

His Lordship—On this present application?

The Official Trustee—In connection with the application. Mr. Price does not wish to withdraw it, but he leaves it in the hands of the Court.

His Lordship—Of course the view I took of the matter was that, having regard to the position which the matter had reached, it was hardly right to annul the scheme and to adjudicate him a bankrupt.

The Official Trustee—We have got in all the assets that can be got, and the only thing is that the unsecured creditors are disappointed in not getting any dividend at all.

His Lordship—The scheme did not guarantee any fixed amount?

The Official Receiver—No, my Lord, except that at the public examination the debtor gave us to understand that there would be substantial assets and that 75 per cent. would be available for distribution amongst the creditors.

His Lordship—That would turn upon the question whether this scheme was obtained by any fraud or improper representation.

The Official Trustee—The Committee do not allege any fraud at all. They attribute it more to the debtor's ignorance as to his real position at the time.

His Lordship—I understand that Mr. Price would rather that the application should not be withdrawn and that I should deal with it?

The Official Trustee—Yes, he leaves it entirely to your Lordship.

His Lordship—In dealing with this application I wish to repeat what I said at the former hearing, that this application is no doubt caused by the conduct of the debtor in leaving the colony without sufficient notice and before that in not rendering assistance in affording information to the Official Trustee and the Committee of Inspection in regard to the winding up of his affairs in this scheme of arrangement, and therefore I am not surprised that the Committee of Inspection, or these three creditors who formed it I think, have joined in the application and have taken these proceedings in order to get him adjudicated a bankrupt and the scheme of arrangement annulled. However, when the application came before the Court at the last sitting it appeared, as far as I could gather from the evidence, that the scheme had been virtually carried into execution, but under circumstances causing dissatisfaction to the Committee of Inspection and the Official Trustee, and under those circumstances I suggested that the application should stand over for a week in order that the debtor might have an opportunity of redeeming himself by placing himself in the hands of the Committee and the Official Trustee and assisting them with information and otherwise with regard to the complete carrying out of the scheme of arrangement. I am glad to hear from the Official Trustee that the debtor has acted under that arrangement and has given satisfaction so far. It is a great pity that he did not do so before. That being so, the ground of complaint, so to speak, disappears, because the action of the Committee in making this application to the Court was founded on his conduct in these matters to which I have referred. Then is there cause or not, in these altered circumstances, to adjudicate him a bank-

rupt and to annul the scheme of arrangement? I think there is hardly such ground. I think that the scheme having been carried out, the Court could hardly and legally and rightfully annul the scheme, because it has become an accomplished fact, and I do not think it would be correct to make an order annulling the scheme which really has been carried out with completeness. With regard to the exaggerations of the debtor in respect to the value of the assets, of course they are to be regretted. At the same time, when an arrangement is made the creditors must always run a risk more or less. When creditors accept a scheme of arrangement or composition offered by the debtor it lies on them to ascertain by all the means in their power whether the value of the assets given by the creditor is correct or not, and when they have once ascertained that estimate and sanctioned the scheme of arrangement I do not think it lies in their mouths to say that the value of the assets has been placed too high, apart of course from the question of fraud. In this case there is no fraud alleged on the part of Mr. Watts. The Official Trustee attributes it rather to ignorance of his position. Subsection 8 of Section 18 of the Ordinance speaks of fraud and the enactment is in the following terms—"If default is made in payment of any instalment due in pursuance of the composition or scheme." That is not the case here, because there was no offer of a definite sum or payment by instalments, but merely an arrangement that the estate be wound up according to the laws of the colony. "Or if it appears to the Court that the composition or scheme cannot in consequence of legal difficulties or for any sufficient cause proceed without injustice or undue delay to the creditors or to the debtor." That is not the case here because there is no question of the scheme proceeding because the scheme is exhausted—the scheme has really been carried out, and therefore there is no question of injustice or delay. "Or that the approval of the Court was obtained by fraud." That is the last in the list of instances in which the Court may deal with a scheme by way of annulling it. Therefore apparently under these circumstances there is no ground on which the Court can annul the scheme and adjudge the debtor bankrupt. The application under these circumstances must be refused. At the same time I wish to say that having regard to the conduct of the debtor the application was a very reasonable one, and I hope in future cases, where schemes of arrangement or compositions are made, that debtors will take care to place themselves unreservedly and loyally in the hands of the Trustee and the Committee of Inspection. I am sorry Mr. Watts did not act as he ought to have done in the first instance, but he has to some extent purged his case, and he must be careful not to do the like again.

The Court then adjourned.

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

MANILA, 29th October.

The rebels are still increasing in the provinces and the state of affairs is getting worse. Manila is quite safe and foreigners living here entertain no anxiety, as the city is well guarded by a cordon of Spanish soldiers. Passing along the streets in the day-time no one would think there was any revolution in progress, for there is no sign of disturbance and the street traffic is as lively as ever.

The Volunteer Corps is proving of good service, though their conduct in some respects is open to censure. During the night-time they crowd the streets and are very useful in guarding the public buildings, churches, banks, bridges, railway station, and other important places. Sometimes they succeed in detecting a member of the "Katipunan" and then an exciting scene of arresting is witnessed.

It is reported that two companies of Spanish soldiers that met each other last night at 2.40 at Dulu, a place between Calocan and Malabon, started firing on each other, each taking the other for rebels. The firing lasted for an hour, but fortunately the troops cannot be congratulated on the excellence of their aim, the report of the engagement being "none killed, none wounded."

Some firing was heard going on at San Juan del Monte at one o'clock this morning, and at three o'clock six hundred soldiers were seen marching out for the surrounding districts.

There is no news from Cavite and Imus.

PEDRO.

THE "HIMEJI MARU" ASHORE.

Late on Friday night, about eleven o'clock, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha received the following telegram from Tourane:

"Himeji Maru badly on shore eastern end Bombay Reef, Paracel Islands. Send salvage party and assistance immediately. Capt. Tipple."

On Saturday afternoon the Agent of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha supplied us with the following additional information:

"The Himeji Maru (late Ismailia), Captain R. Tipple, R.N.R., left Hongkong on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, bound for London and Antwerp via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said, and Marseilles, with cargo for all calling ports and one European passenger to Singapore and two to London.

"We received the wire informing us of the casualty to this steamer only late last night (about 11 p.m.), although it is to be presumed that she must have met with the accident some four or five days previously. From the circumstance that the wire came from Tourane we may also infer that a boating party must have crossed over from the stranded steamer to the coast of Annam. However, we have wired to Tourane for more particulars.

"With respect to sending down a salvage party and assistance, we are pleased to state that, ever mindful of the interests of shippers and underwriters and all concerned, we have succeeded in the short space of time between this morning and this afternoon, to make all the necessary arrangements in this connection, and the steamship Siegfried, Captain Ahrens, with a salvage party and the necessary gear on board under the superintendence of an expert from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, will proceed either to-night or to-morrow at daylight for the scene of the disaster."

At 2.30 yesterday afternoon the Siegfried left for the Paracels to render assistance to the Himeji Maru. She will probably arrive at the scene of the disaster about noon on Tuesday, the 10th instant. She would have left earlier had it not been necessary to wait for some salvage gear, used in connection with the Taisang, to arrive from Canton.

ACCIDENT TO THE "TAISANG."

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's steamer Taisang met with an accident near the Tai-me spit in the Canton River on Wednesday night. She was proceeding from Hongkong to Canton when she ran aground and after anchoring fouled her anchor and knocked a hole in her bottom. The rush of water into the hold was so great that the vessel's pumps were unable to cope with it and a message was sent to Hongkong for assistance. On Thursday night one of the Dock Company's launches was sent with pumping machinery and a gang of men under Mr. D. Macdonald to the vessel. Temporary repairs were effected and the vessel arrived here on Sunday and went into the Cosmopolitan dock for repairs. It was found that she had a hole about a foot in diameter in the fore hold. It will be necessary to replace two plates and the repairs will take a week to effect.

Two houseboys and a coolie were charged at the Magistracy on the 6th November with stealing various articles from the house of Mr. Lauts, Queen's Gardens. One of the boys was left in charge of the house during Mr. Lauts's absence in Shanghai and he and his two friends embraced the opportunity of pawing numerous articles belonging to Mr. Lauts. When the prosecutor returned to Hongkong he noticed the great difference in the appearance of his house and gave information to the police, and Detectives Quincey and Holt arrested the prisoners and recovered property of the value of \$34. The Magistrate sent two of the prisoners to gaol for six months and one for three months with hard labour.

SHANGHAI AUTUMN RACE MEETING.

FIRST DAY, —2ND NOVEMBER.

Finer weather for sport could not be imagined than that which favoured the proceedings on the first day of the Autumn Race Meeting. The course was in prime condition, well adapted for pace-making. The entries were good, and to-day's fields saw the introduction of new ponies, several of which gave good promise of the future. But no records were broken, and generally the favourites were out of it.

The JOCKEY CUP; value, Tls. 100; second pony, Tls. 25; for China ponies that have never won a race; to be ridden by jockeys who have not had more than two winning mounts; non-winners allowed 5lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 7lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

Messrs. Mustard & Ambrose's Compromise, 11st. 2lbs. (Mr. W. W. Cox) 1

Mr. Crawford's Realisation, 10st. 4lbs. (Mr. P. A. Cox) 2

Messrs. Freddy & Co.'s Pal, 10st. 10lbs. (Mr. Willeumier) 3

Nine started. After the field had passed the post three times they were sent away to a good start, Realisation having the advantage. Going round the first bend Sunshine assumed the lead, but was soon joined by Novice, Realisation lying third, and Compromise fourth. At Loongfei Sunshine led by half a length, Realisation third, Prince bringing up in the rear. Up the back straight Sunshine and Novice were running together at the head of the field, Realisation still third. At Probst's Corner the order was Sunshine, Realisation, Promise, Realisation gradually drawing on the leader, and by the time the Monument was reached he had the lead, Compromise lying second, and Hercules third. Coming into the straight the same order prevailed, with the exception that Pal had run into third place. A fine race then ensued. A little way down the straight Compromise made his effort, and, heading Realisation, came home the winner by a length. Pal was a good third, being half a length only behind Realisation. Time, 2 mins. 41 secs.

The CRITERION STAKES; a sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each, with Tls. 200 added; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale. One mile.

Mr. Hampton's Ariel, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. John's Peel's Tocsin, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Gresson) 2

Mr. Ring's Æolus, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Meyerink) 3

Seven started. Upon the fall of the flag Ariel assumed the lead, Comet lying second. The same order prevailed when Loongfei was reached, as up the back straight, Roitelet filling third place, Blackberry fourth, and Æolus fifth, Tocsin last. At Probst's Corner Blackberry ran into third place, and at the Monument had run into second position, Roitelet coming next. Ariel had held the lead throughout, and entering the straight was heading the field by two lengths. Blackberry and Roitelet racing neck and neck in second place, Æolus fourth. In the straight Tocsin rushed through the field, bringing up alongside of Æolus, a fine race ensuing between the two, Tocsin eventually securing second place, four lengths in front of Æolus. Ariel was first by three lengths. Time, 2 mins. 6½ secs.

The MAIDEN STAKES; value, Tls. 500; second pony, Tls. 100; third pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies that have never run at any meeting; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Freddy's Merrimac, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. Cumming) 1

Mr. Linton's Slander, 10st. 9lb. (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 2

Mr. Fernand's Highlander, 11st. 7lb. (Mr. Midwood) 3

Eighteen ran. With the immense field that faced the starter, it was indeed surprising that they were got away at the first try, the start being an excellent one. Merrimac had an advantage upon the fall of the flag, being followed by Gipsy and Slander in the order named. The field had lengthened out slightly, but at the Monument it closed up, Merrimac leading, with Highlander in close attendance. At the Bushes Mer-

rimac still had premier position, with Highlander lying second, and Slander third. From the Bushes home a magnificent battle was fought out. Slander rushed up ahead of Highlander, and challenged the leader in a most business-like manner, and so close were the two ponies that it seemed as if there was to be a dead heat, but Merrimac, well ridden, had won the race by a neck. A length between Slander and Highlander, who was third. Time, 1 min. 33½ secs.

The MALCO PLATE; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Half a mile.

Mr. Toeg's Clyde, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. Midwood) 1

Mr. Oswald's Ravelston, 11st. 4lb. (Mr. Read) 2

Messrs. Freddy & Co.'s Pal, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. Willeumier) 3

Ten ran. Several false starts preceded the fall of the flag in this race, and when the field was at last sent away, Coalition had the advantage, falling back at the Monument, however, and giving place to Ravelston. At the bushes the field closed right up on the leaders, but Ravelston still maintained his lead, attended by Clyde and Pal in the order named. There was a ding-dong race down the straight; Clyde challenged Ravelston beautifully; and, though the latter made a game fight of it, he was beaten by a head, there being a length between second and third. Time, 1 min. 0 sec.

The CLUB CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; third pony Tls. 25; if more than five starters; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 10lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. Two miles.

Mr. John Peel's Zenith, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Master) 1

Mr. Dryasdust's Sinbad, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Read) 2

Mr. Common's Revanche, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. M. Jones) 3

Ten started. Orion was the first to get away at the start, attended by Sinbad, Gossip, and Blinkbonny, Sans Pareil being last. The field ran in this order past Probst's; and at the Monument no change had occurred as regards the first and second ponies. At the bushes the two leaders were neck and neck, and passing the stand for the first time the order was—Sinbad, with a slight lead; Orion, Gossip, Surprise, Blinkbonny, Zenith, Sans Pareil, the field trailing off. At Loongfei Sinbad had a lead of four lengths, with Orion dropping back. At the three-quarter mile post Zenith was second and drawing up on the leading pony. Diablotin lying third, Blinkbonny fourth, and Revanche fifth. Zenith was in close pursuit of Sinbad, but at the Monument the order still was, Sinbad, Zenith, Revanche, however, having taken third place. Entering the straight Zenith and Sinbad were neck and neck, Revanche lying third and going strong. Another fine race ensued home, Zenith finally winning by half a length; a length between second and third. Time, 4 mins. 26½ secs.

The LOTTERY STAKES; for all China ponies; value, Tls. 300, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each; forfeit Tls. 5 if declared on or before the date of closing the entries for the Autumn Meeting, when the balance Tls. 10 is to be paid, and the name and colour of the pony declared. The stakes will be divided as follows:—first pony 70 per cent.; second pony 20 per cent.; and third pony 10 cent.; weight for inches as per scale; griffins which have arrived in Shanghai on or after 1st August, 1896, and have been bought at public auction by a member of the Club allowed 7lbs.; griffins purchased prior to above date and all ponies that have run and not won a race, and have not been placed in any race of 1½ miles or over allowed 4lbs.; no ponies qualified to run unless entered at the Autumn Meeting, otherwise than in the Grand National Steeplechase. One mile and a half. Nominations transferable. Closed on 1st July; 51 nominations.

Mr. John Peel's Pineapple, 10st. 9lbs. (Mr. Master) 1

Mr. Duplex's The Broker, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Renny) 2

Mr. Sandown's Chiolo, 10st. 10lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 3

Ten started. The Sinner was the first to get away upon the fall of the flag, but his advantage was taken from him at the bushes by Sans Doute, with Pineapple in close attendance, and

The Broker third, Tristan bringing up the rear. Passing the stand for the first time Sans Doute still had a slight lead, with Pineapple on the rails, close behind. The field closed up immediately after, no pony having any material advantage. Up the back straight Sans Doute had regained the lead, to give place a little later to Pineapple, Vaquero running into third place, and Chiolo lying handy. At Probst's Corner Pineapple still led, The Broker lying second. Immediately after passing the Monument, The Broker closed rapidly on Pineapple, and it looked as if his bid for first place would be successful. But it was not, and entering the straight the order still was, Pineapple and The Broker. This order continued down the straight. Nearing home Chiolo made a rush through the field, and, going for all he was worth, challenged the leaders, but only secured third place; Pineapple winning by two lengths, and the Broker coming in half a length in advance of Chiolo. Time, 3 mins. 15½ secs.

The AUTUMN CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Criterion 7lbs. extra; non-winning jockeys allowed 5lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Dryasdust's Shiney William 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Read) 1

Mr. Sandown's Samazar, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. Dallas) 2

Mr. Ring's Æolus, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Midwood) 3

Twelve started. At the start Kenneth, Comet, Bonny Boy and Samazar were all together. At Probst's the order was Comet, Bonny Boy, and Kenneth, Bonny Boy dropping back. At the Monument Kenneth led, with Comet second, Bonny Boy third, and Protector fourth. Entering the straight Kenneth was leading with Protector, Samazar and Roitelet following in the order named. When halfway down the straight Shiney William came through the field with a rush, finally winning by two lengths. There was half a length between Samazar, second, and Æolus third. Time 1 min. 31½ secs.

The WHANGPOO STAKES; value, Tls. 150, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies, being *bond fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale winners of a race, 5lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

Mr. Tin Wo's Holstomer, 11st. 4lb. (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. R. C. Renny's Black Slipper, 11st. 1lb. (Owner) 2

Mr. Ring's Romulus, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. M. Jones) 3

Fourteen started. Upon the fall of the flag In Petto had a slight advantage, and passing the stand for the first time the order was In Petto and Fabulous Fortune. Nearing Loongfei the latter pony ran into premier position, and up the back straight he maintained his lead, with Works second, The Sirdar third and Granite fourth, Orange Cap and In Petto being out of the race. The Sirdar pushed on and drew on the leader, until at Probst's he led. At the Monument he was still at the head of the field, Fabulous Fortune lying second and Works third. Entering the straight Holstomer ran into second place and running into first place won a fine race by a length. Romulus in the meantime had been running hot for second place, but Black Slipper, beautifully ridden by Renny rushed in half a length ahead of him, securing that position. Time, 3 mins. 18 secs.

The FAR-WAH CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies that have not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 5lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Robson's Chief, 10st. 13lbs. (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 1

Mr. Toeg's Benares, 10st. 7lbs. (Mr. Read) 2

Mr. Franklin's Promise, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 3

Fifteen started. Coalition made play immediately upon the fall of the flag, jumping ahead two lengths, which lead he improved in the back straight. At the Widow's Monument, however, Black Chief headed him, and, attended by Coalition, rushed into the straight at the head of the field, coming home the winner by many lengths. Benares was second, and Promise a good third. Time, 2 mins. 6 1-5ths secs.

SECOND DAY,—3RD NOVEMBER.

A repetition of yesterday's beautiful weather favoured to-day's sport. The fields on the average were fair, though only two were of anything above the ordinary size. The interest in the Shanghai Stakes was considerably detracted from by the fact of there being only four starters, and then it was practically a walk over, for Ariel, the winner, led the field throughout the race. The other events, however, proved generally to be full of interest and excitement, one race in particular—the Shanghai St. Leger—being the finest that we have seen so far during the meeting, Sinbad and The Broker fighting out a right royal battle down the straight, and passing the stand without a head's difference between them. The win of Sinbad was a great upset, Shoney William, the favourite, being right out of the race. The race for the Pagoda Cup also resulted contrarily to general expectations. On the whole, however, the official prognostications regarding the results of the various events proved correct, large dividends accordingly being not the rule. The events were well divided, Mr. "John Peel" being the only owner who was twice successful. The wins were even more popular than yesterday, Blackberry's victory in the race for the Pagoda Cup being especially so. Chielo's success in the Engagement Cup contest was also very well received, and his rider, Mr. Frank Dallas, after being weighed in, was presented with the trophy by Miss Hannen, who accompanied the presentation with a graceful little speech, Mr. Dallas thanking her in return, the ceremony being followed with the usual cheers and "tigers." The times of the races were fair, though no records were broken.

THE NORTHERN CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Maloo Plate, 10lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. Half a mile.

Mr. John Peel's Heatherbell, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Master) 1
Mr. Oswald's Ravelston, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Read) 2
Mr. Spoondrift's Jack Sprat, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Reynell) 3

Ten started. Upon a good start Pal came slightly to the front, but at the Monument was only in the first bunch, Coalition coming up on the outside. Nearing the bushes, Heatherbell assumed command, with Pal in attendance, Ravelston lying third, and Sunshine fourth. Entering the straight, Heatherbell still led the field, Ravelston running in second place, having headed Pal, who fell back. Coming down the straight Heatherbell was challenged by the favourite, but unsuccessfully, coming home two lengths ahead. Jack Sprat made a spirited bid for second place, but failed to secure it by half a length. Time, 1 min.

THE SHANGHAI ST. LEGER; a sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each, with Tls. 350 added; first pony to receive 75 per cent., second pony to receive 15 per cent., and third pony to receive 10 per cent.; for China ponies that have never been raced previous to 1st January, 1896; weight, 10st. 7lbs.; ponies over 14 hands to carry 3lbs. extra for every inch over; winners of a race, 5lbs. extra; two or more races 10lbs. extra. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Dryasdust's Sinbad, 11st. 3lbs. (Mr. M. Jones) 1
Mr. Duplex's The Broker, 11st. 3lbs. (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 2
Mr. Franklin's Ironside, 10st. 7lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 3

Nineteen ponies faced the starter, who, after some slight difficulty, got them away fairly well together. Immediately upon the fall of the flag Blinkbonny set the pace, attended by Sleipnir, which pony was headed, by the time the Monument was reached, by Cuyamacha. At the bushes, however, he again became level with Cuyamacha, and the two overtaking Blinkbonny, raced into the straight together, both passing the stand far in advance of the rest of the field, Cumayacha having a slight advantage. Scandal and Blinkbonny headed the second division, The Broker being close behind, the last of all being Merrimac. Approaching Loongfei, Sinbad, going strong, assumed the lead in the second division of the field, and at the Gate Shoney William, who was hot favourite, ran

into fifth place, Sinbad being third. At the 3-post Sleipnir had a two lengths' lead, with Sinbad in close attendance, and Scandal third, Shoney William lying fourth. Nearing Probst's, Kenneth began to go through the field, and at the Corner Sinbad led, attended by The Broker, and Kenneth third. At the Monument The Broker began to draw on Sinbad, and at the Monument had a half length's lead. Entering the straight Sinbad and The Broker were running together in premier position, Kenneth, Highlander, Ironside, Lankat, and Splash being in a bunch behind. A magnificent contest then took place between the two leaders, who passed the stand neck and neck, Sinbad just managing to secure a magnificent win by a short head. Ironside was third, having come through at the last moment. Time, 3 mins. 54 secs.

THE CHINA CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies, being *bond fide* griffins at date of entry, that have not been in Shanghai or purchased by a foreigner prior to 1st August last; weight for inches as per scale; winners, 5lbs. extra; non-winning jockeys allowed 5lbs.; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Lintom's Slander, 10st. 9lbs. (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 1
Mr. Toeg's Benares, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Read) 2
Mr. John Peel's Cleeve, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Gresson) 3

Ten started. Double Event jumped off with the lead, which he still held at the three-quarter post. At Probst's Benares, on the inside, was making the running, and at the Monument the order was—Benares, Cleeve, Slander, Works, Black Slipper. At the bushes Slander was seen to make a rush, and entering the straight he had the lead, Benares lying second, Black Slipper third. Slander came right down at the head of the field, followed by Benares at two lengths' distance, finally winning by two lengths; Benares second, Cleeve third. Time 2 mins. 8½ secs.

THE PAGODA CUP; value, Tls. 200; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; ponies that have never won a race allowed 7lbs.; winner of the Criterion Stakes 7lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Henry Morris's Blackberry, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 1
Mr. Sandown's Samazar, 10st. 8lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 2
Messrs. Kanuck & Oswald's Roitelet, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. Reynell) 3

Eleven started. Blackberry, on the inside, was the first to get away, but, passing Loongfei, Comet was leading. Up the back straight Tocsin took command, Comet lying second and The Piper third, Irrawaddy bringing up the rear. Nearing Probst's the field closed up, to spread again a little later. Tocsin, The Piper, Comet, and Blackberry being in a bunch, the last named gradually coming through into second place. At the Monument he made his effort and secured premier position, which he held coming into the straight, Samazar being in second place. Down the straight there was a ding-dong race; Tocsin appeared to be out of it, and Roitelet ran into third place. Samazar challenged the old champion gamely, but was unsuccessful, and Blackberry qualified for the Champions once more. Roitelet was third. Time, 2 mins. 7 secs.

THE SHANGHAI STAKES; a forced entry of Tls. 5, with Tls. 250 added, for all ponies entered at this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent., second pony 20 per cent., third pony 10 per cent.; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs. One mile and a half.

Mr. Hampton's Ariel, 10st. 12lb. (Mr. Dallas) 1
Mr. John Peel's Pineapple, 10st. 9lb. (Mr. Master) 2
Mr. Fourman's Sinner, 11st. 4lb. (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 3

So far this was the smallest race of the meeting, only four starters facing the flag. Ariel ran off with the lead, but passing the stand for the first time Novice was level with him, Sinner lying third a length behind, and Pineapple last. Before Loongfei was reached Novice had dropped to last place, and in the run up the back straight Pineapple headed Sinner, thus taking second position. Ariel continued to hold the lead, and at Probst's began to draw away again from Pineapple and Sinner, who

were in hot pursuit. At the Monument Pineapple looked dangerous, but Ariel still had command entering the straight, and warding off a spirited challenge by Pineapple, won by a length. Sinner was a bad third, and Novice somewhat behind. Time, 3 mins. 15 secs.

THE ENGAGEMENT CUP; presented, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5; second pony, Tls. 50; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; unplaced ponies at this meeting allowed 5lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Sandown's Chielo, 10st. 9lb. (Mr. Dallas) 1
Mr. John Peel's Heatherbell, 11st. 4lb. (Mr. Master) 2

Mr. Ring's Orion, 10st. 12lb. (Mr. Machado) 3
Ten started. Ambitious set the pace immediately upon the fall of the flag, followed by Chielo and Sans Doute, Orion being last. At Loongfei the same order prevailed, but in the back straight Protector ran into third place. At Probst's Corner Ambitious still led, Chielo still lay second, but Heatherbell had substituted Protector in third position. Shortly afterwards Orion began to come through, and at the Monument he led, Ambitious lying second and Chielo third. Protector rushed to the front, followed by Orion, Heatherbell running into third place. Entering the straight, Protector led, with Heatherbell second, and Chielo third. A ding-dong race ensued home. Chielo came through, got level with second, then first pony, and drawing away, finally won by a length from Heatherbell, who had come through and challenged him. There was a spirited contest for third place, which Orion secured by a head. Protector was fourth, Dunstall being last. Time, 2 mins. 42½ secs.

THE SYCEE STAKES; value, Tls. 150, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies, being *bond fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners of a race 7lbs. extra. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Tin Wo's Holstomer, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 1
Mr. R. C. Renny's Black Slipper, 11st. 1lb. (Owner) 2

Mr. Fernando's Highlander, 11st. 7lbs. (Mr. Midwood) 3

Fifteen started. Rosslyn jumped off with the lead, followed by Sunshine. In Petto running into third place at the first bend, Holstomer lying fourth. At Loongfei Rosslyn was still leading, accompanied by Sunshine and Holstomer in the order named. At the 3-post Rosslyn was still leading, Sunshine and Holstomer still lying second and third. At Probst's, Sunshine dropped back, Holstomer going strong into second place, but Rosslyn drawing away. At the Monument, however, Holstomer overtook him and entered the straight in command, coming home the winner by half a length from Black Slipper, who had rushed up at the last moment. Highlander was a good third. Time, 2 mins. 44 secs.

THE LLAMA MIAU STAKES; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; ponies that have started at this meeting and not won a race allowed 7lbs. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Common's Revanche, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. C. R. Burkill) 1
Mr. Ring's Æolus, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Midwood) 2

Mr. John Peel's Zenith, 10st. 12lbs. (Mr. Master) 3

Ten started. Diablotin had a slight advantage at the start, with Tristan second, and Æolus third, last of all being Gossip. At the Monument the positions remained unaltered. Entering the straight for the first time Diablotin still led, with Tristan and Æolus third, Placid Joe coming next, then Revanche, Mayberry, The Piper, Gossip still acting as rear-guard. Passing the stand for the first time the order was—Diablotin, with a slight lead, Tristan, Placid Joe, Revanche, Æolus, Mayberry, Zenith, The Piper, Gossip last. When Loongfei was reached Revanche had run into third place, and Promise had dropped back till he was last. Mayberry had run into second place. This order continued up the back straight, and at Probst's Corner Diablotin had a slight lead from Tristan, who immediately after occupied the same position in respect to him. Revanche was still third, but

rushing through he had established a lead of three lengths when the Monument was reached, Tristan lying second. *Æolus* was third, but going strong he overhauled Tristan and threatened *Revanche*, who, however, was not to be beaten, and came into the straight first, several lengths ahead. *Æolus* challenged gamely, and a not unexciting race was fought out, *Revanche* winning by two lengths. Time, 3 mins. 51½ secs.

The RACING STAKES; value, Tls. 150, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each: second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies that have never raced previous to 1st January; weight for inches as per scale; winners, 5lbs extra; unplaced ponies allowed 5lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's *Kenneth*, 11st. 6lbs.

Mr. Robson's *Black Chief*, 10st. 13lbs.

Mr. Crawford's *Realisation*, 10st. 9lbs.

Eleven started. Competitor went away first upon the fall of the flag, followed by *Kenneth* and *Detrimental*. Round the Bend *Black Chief*, going strong, commenced to go through. Up the back straight *Kenneth* was second, Competitor still leading. *Granite* was lying third, and *Romulus* and *Diomed* first and fifth respectively. At Probst's, *Kenneth* secured half a length's lead from Competitor, *Black Chief* going up into third place. At the Monument *Kenneth* had a slight lead from *Black Chief*, who had run into second place. It was a ding-dong race into the straight, but once there *Kenneth* drew away and won by three lengths from *Black Chief*. *Realisation* was a good third. Time, 2 mins. 42½ secs.—*Mercury*.

THIRD DAY,—4TH NOVEMBER.

This afternoon the Autumn Race Meeting of '96 was brought to a most successful close. With three big events on the programme it is no wonder that the general enthusiasm on the third is higher than on the preceding two days, and as far as excitement was concerned this afternoon, there was enough of it. The interest, of course, centred in the big race of the meeting, the "Champions," and we think that our remark lower down is correct, that Shanghai has never seen such a race before. The Grand National Steeplechase was magnificently contested in the last few hundred yards, and although, through Cox unfortunately breaking a stirrup, one of the champions was put out of the race, still the excitement was no less intense, nor the applause for the winner less hearty. The wins were well distributed, and all the successful "jocks" well cheered, and altogether the excitement and life that was thrown into the latter half of the afternoon fully equalled that of the rest of the meeting put together. It was at first thought that the dead heat in the "Champions" would have to be run out, but a division was at last agreed upon. The time of the Champions was within a second of the record.

The FLYAWAY PLATE, value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Ring's *Orion*, 10st. 12lb. (Mr. Machado) 1

Mr. John Peel's *Heatherbell*, 11st. 4lbs.

Messrs. Kanuck & Oswald's *Roitelet*, 11st. 1lb.

Thirteen ponies faced the starter, and after two attempts were sent away to an indifferent start, *Orion* having the lead, which was immediately taken from him by *Coalition*, who took the rails and set the running. *Orion* followed in close pursuit, with *Heatherbell* and *Ambitious* in attendance. At Probst's Corner *Coalition* had a five lengths' lead, *Orion* being second, two lengths in advance of *Ambitious*. Approaching the Monument, *Orion* began to overhaul *Coalition*, and entering the straight he outstripped him, *Heatherbell* and *Roitelet* running into second and third positions. A dingdong race then ensued home between the three leaders, who were in hot attendance on each other, *Orion*, however, coming home just a head to the good, *Heatherbell* being second, half a length in advance of *Roitelet*, who was third. Time, 1 min. 50 secs.

The SHANGHAI HANDICAP; value, Tls. 200, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; for all ponies that have run at this meeting; first pony to receive 70 per cent., second pony 20 per cent., third pony 10 per cent.; to be handicapped after the second day's races. One mile and a half.

Mr. Kanuck's *Meneji*, 10st. 8lbs.

Mr. Pontresina's *Sans Doute*, 10st. 11lbs.

Mr. Sturgis's *Vaquero*, 10st. 12lb. (Mr. Read) 3

Fifteen started. Upon the second effort the field was sent away to a good start; *Ironside* and *Vaquero* being favourites. The first to show in front was *Tristan*, who was on the rails, with *Works* in close attendance, last of all being *Cuyamacha*, *Sans Doute* lying in the middle of the field, with *Vaquero* close behind. Passing the Stand for the first time the order was—*Works* and *Tristan* neck and neck, *Vision*, *Meneji*, *Sleipnir*, *Ironside*, *Sans Doute*, *War Blast*, *Hercules*, *Destroyer* bringing up the rear. At the mile post *Tristan* and *Works* were still together, *Works* having a slight advantage, which he still held at *Loongfei*, *Sleipnir* at this stage coming up into third place. In the back straight the first division of the field closed up on the leaders, and at the three-quarter mile post *Vaquero* and *Vision* were in premier position, neck and neck. Approaching Probst's Eros headed *Vaquero*, who lay second, *Tristan* third, then *Meneji*, *Sans Doute* just behind and running well. At the Monument *Vaquero* had again assumed command, *Sans Doute* coming through on the rails, and *Meneji* lying second. Immediately after passing the Monument this latter pony had a slight lead, *Vaquero* following, with *Tristan* next, followed by *Eros*. This was the order entering the straight, and in the run home *Meneji* drew away from *Vaquero*. *Sans Doute*, coming through the field with a rush, took second place, heading *Vaquero*. The race then took the form of a procession as far as the leaders were concerned, ending in a win for *Meneji* by many lengths, *Sans Doute* securing second place, and *Vaquero* being a bad third. Time, 3 mins. 16½ secs.

The GRAND STAND STAKES; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; third pony, Tls. 25; for China ponies, being *bona fide* griffins at date of entry; weight for inches as per scale; winners of one race, 5lbs. extra; two or more races, 7lbs. extra; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. Robson's *Black Chief*, 11st. 4lbs.

Mr. Lintom's *Slander*, 11st. 10lbs. (Mr. Jones) 2

Mr. John Peel's *Cleeve*, 10st. 12lbs.

Fourteen started. After three attempts the field was sent away to an indifferent start, *Lankat* and *In Petto* being left at the post. *Slander* jumped away and set the pace, leading at *Loongfei*, at the three-quarter post, and at Probst's Corner, where *Highlander* ran into second place. At the Monument *Black Chief* made his effort and came through, assuming command shortly afterwards. He was attended by *Slander* and *Splash* in the order named, *Splash* running into second place at the Bushes. Entering the straight, *Black Chief* still led, being two lengths in advance of *Slander*, who was now hotly pursued by *Cleeve*. *Black Chief* maintained his position in the run home, winning by two lengths. There was a spirited contest for second place, *Slander* being successful in obtaining that position with a length to spare. Time, 2 min. 8 secs.

The COSMOPOLITAN CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for all China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; winners at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra; unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Ring's *Æolus*, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Dallas) 1

Mr. Fourman's *Sinner*, 11st. 4lbs.

Mr. Common's *Revanche*, 10st. 8lbs.

Six started. *Æolus* set the pace immediately upon the start, followed by *Sinner*, last of all being *Zenith*. At the Monument *Æolus* was still leading on the rails, with *Surprise* in attendance, and *Mayberry*, *Revanche*, and *Sinner* following in order. Passing the stand the same order prevailed. At *Loongfei* *Sinner* had joined *Surprise* and the two were

racing neck and neck, *Æolus* leading by a length, *Revanche* lying last. At the Monument *Sinner* took the lead from *Æolus*, and the two entered the straight together, *Revanche* lying just behind. Halfway down the straight *Æolus* drew away and won by two lengths amid much applause. *Sinner* was second, and *Revanche* third by three lengths. Time, 3 mins. 54½ secs.

The PAIR-MUTUEL CUP; value, Tls. 200, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each; first pony to receive 75 per cent., second pony 15 per cent., third pony 10 per cent.; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at date of entry allowed 7lbs.; non-starters and winners at this meeting, 7lbs. extra. One mile and a half.

Mr. Duplex's *The Broker*, 10st. 12lbs.

Mr. Lintom's *Gipsy*, 10st. 12lb.

Mr. Pontresina's *Sans Doute*, 11st. 4lb.

Seven started. *Chiolo* was the first to show in front upon the fall of the flag, and the order passing the stand for the first time was *Chiolo*, *Destroyer*, *Sans Doute*, *Gipsy*. Along the back straight *Blinkbonny* dropped astern and was evidently out of the race. At Probst's Corner *Chiolo* still held command, with *Scandal* next, *The Broker* here running into third place. At the Monument *The Broker* ran into second place, and as the straight was entered he took command, and, followed by *Gipsy* and *Sans Doute*, finished easily, *Gipsy* being second, and *Sans Doute* third by a head. Time, 3 mins. 19½ secs.

The MANCHU STAKES; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; third pony, Tls. 25; for China ponies, *bona fide* griffins at date of entry that have run and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. John Peel's *Cleeve*, 10st. 2lbs.

Mr. Middy's *Splash*, 11st. 7lbs.

Mr. Fernando's *Highlander*, 11st. 4lbs.

Seventeen started. *Diomed* set the pace at the start and at *Loongfei* was followed by *The Sirdar*, and *Highlander*, Competitor running into third place, and *Splash* lying fifth. At the three-quarter post *Diomed* still led, *The Sirdar* in second place, Competitor third, *Highlander* next, and *Splash* fifth. *Shrimp*, *Ascendant*, and *Sunshine* being last in the bunch. At Probst's the same order prevailed, and at the Monument *Diomed* still led, Competitor having run into second place, and *Highlander* third; *The Sirdar* looking done. When the race reached the Bushes, *Pilly Winkey*, on the rails, rushed into second place, and immediately after headed *Diomed*, *Highlander* running third, and *Cleeve* fourth. There was a ding-dong race down the straight, which ended in *Cleeve* rushing through the field and winning by half-a-lengths from *Splash*, who was second, a length in advance of *Highlander*, who came third. Time, 2 mins. 44 secs.

The CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES; value, Tls. 400; second pony, Tls. 100; a forced entry for and open only to winners at this meeting; weight for inches as per scale; each pony entered to pay 5 per cent. of the value of the stakes and prizes won. One mile and a quarter.

Holstomer, Mr. Dallas 11st. 4lbs. *1

The Broker, Mr. Renny 10st. 12lbs. *1

Blackberry, Mr. C. R. Burkill 11st. 4lbs. *1

Orion, Mr. Machado 10st. 12lbs. 0

Kenneth, Mr. Gresson 11st. 1lb. 0

Shiney Villiam, Mr. Read 11st. 4lbs. 0

Pineapple, Mr. Master 10st. 9lbs. 0

Merrimac, Mr. Cumming 11st. 1lb. 0

Sinbad, Mr. M. Jones 10st. 12lbs. 0

Ariel, Mr. Reynell 10st. 12lbs. 0

Compromise, Mr. W. W. Cox 11st. 2lbs. 0

Chiolo, Mr. F. A. Sampson 10st. 9lbs. 0

Heatherbell, Mr. Hartbuck 11st. 4lbs. 0

* Dead heat.

Thirteen ponies faced the starter, who got them away upon the second attempt, when *The Broker* rushed off with the lead, with *Holstomer* and *Kenneth* following in order, last of all being *Compromise*, *Orion*, and *Blackberry*. Approaching *Loongfei* *Ariel* took the rails and led, with *Holstomer*. *The Broker*, *Kenneth*, and *Heatherbell* following, *Chiolo* bringing up the rear. At *Loongfei* *Pineapple* joined *Ariel*.

and the two raced together three lengths ahead of Holstomer and The Broker. At the three-quarter post the order was unchanged, except that Holstomer had a slight advantage over The Broker. Shortly afterwards, however, Pineapple led Ariel slightly, but the latter regained command before Probst's was reached, Holstomer lying third, last of all being Compromise and Merrimac. At the Monument Shiny William made a rush, and took command, then following Ariel, Holstomer, Kenneth, Blackberry and The Broker. The field rushed into the straight in this order and then ensued such a race as Shanghai has never seen before, between Holstomer, The Broker, and Blackberry, Ariel hanging just behind. Down the straight the three leaders rushed, whip and spur all brought into requisition, but not an inch could be gained by either pony and they all ran past the post at a dead heat, Ariel coming in a length behind them. Time, 2 mins. 39 3-5th secs.

The GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; for China ponies; weight for inches as per scale; non-winners allowed 7lbs; entrance, Tls. 5. Twice round a course selected by the Stewards.

Mr. Toeg's Clyde, 10st. 8lbs. (Mr. Jones) ... 1
Mr. Fernando's Auctioneer, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. Midwood) ... 2
Mr. Sturgis's President, 10st. 8lbs. (Mr. Davies) ... 3

Only five ponies entered. President got away at the start and showed the way to the first jump, but Brigand was the first over, and immediately began to run away, as his custom is. President followed, and Auctioneer was running third. At the hurdle Brigand was going like a cyclone, and just as the hurdle was reached one of Cox's stirrups broke and he fell. Auctioneer now assumed the lead, having headed President, Clyde lying in third place. William the Conqueror being last. This order continued till Probst's was reached, when Clyde ran into second place. The field passed the stand in the same order, and continued till at the three-quarter mile post Clyde began to draw on Auctioneer, who maintained his lead till the last jump had been negotiated, when he got on level terms with Auctioneer, and a magnificent race ensued home, Clyde winning by a short head; President third, and William the Conqueror last. Just as the post was passed Jones was seen to reel in his seat and a few yards further on he fell, happily escaping unhurt. He was assisted to rise, and mounting his pony again, he entered the enclosure amidst vociferous cheering.

The CONSOLATION CUP; value, Tls. 150; second pony, Tls. 50; third pony, Tls. 25; for ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race, and have been entered otherwise than in the Shanghai Stakes; weight for inches as per scale; entrance, Tls. 5. Once round.

Messrs. Kanuck & Oswald's Roitelet, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. C. R. Burkill) ... 1
Mr. Buxey's Comet, 11st. 1lb. (Mr. Willeumier) ... 2
Mr. John Peel's Tocsin, 11st. 4lbs. (Mr. Master) ... 3

Fourteen started. There was a straggling start, of which Tristan had the best. At Loongfei Tristan had fallen back, and Pilly Winkey and Ironside were together at the head of the field. At Probst's the order was Pilly Winkey, Tristan, Roitelet, the latter pony running into second place. At the Widow's Monument he had a length's lead, with Tocsin in second position as the bushes were neared, Comet lying third. This was the order down the straight, Roitelet winning by many lengths, but Comet running in second by a length, Tocsin being third. Time, 2 mins. 38 secs.

OFF-DAY, SATURDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER.

THE EWO CUP—2 mile.

Benares ... 1
Competitor ... 2
Highlander ... 3

Nine started. Time, 1 min. 34 1/2 sec.

DEAD HEAT CUP—1 1/2 mile.

Realisation ... 1
Protector ... 2
Placid Joe ... 3

Ten started. Time, 2 min. 47 sec.

THE MEMENTO CUP—1 mile.

Comet ... 1
Prince ... 2
Pal ... 3

Ten started. Time, 2 min. 8 sec.

MERRIMAC CUP—1 1/2 mile.

Black Slipper ... 1
Highlander ... 2
Rosslyn ... 3

Eleven started. Time, 2 min. 43 1/2 sec.

BIG SWEEP CUP—1 1/2 mile.

Promise ... 1
Mayberry ... 2
Sans Doute ... 3

Ten started. Time, 3 min. 20 1/2 sec.

WELCOME STEEPLECHASE CUP—1 mile.

Auctioneer ... 1
Brigand ... 2
President ... 3

Four started.

MAFOOS' RACE—1 1/2 mile.

Sans Doute ... 1
Splash ... 2
Samazar ... 3

Twelve started. Time, 2 min. 37 1/2 sec.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE'S "FRA DIAVOLO."

The Rifle Brigade burlesque, "Fra Diavolo," is one of the merriest and most entertaining plays produced in Hongkong for a long time past. We do not say that the piece deserves to occupy a very high position in the theatrical world, nor would the author, Mr. J. H. Thresher, claim for it that position, but it is an exceedingly neat, humorous, and highly diverting burlesque and thoroughly merits the huge success it has met with, there being much in it that one can store up as a happy and striking reminiscence of the soldier-histrion's abilities. Mr. Thresher has availed himself only in a very slight degree of Mr. Byron's original "Fra Diavolo" and has in a large measure confined his efforts to purely local incidents, which he has very skilfully and humorously embodied in the book; indeed at times there is a decided Gilbertian vein in his writing. Not only is the libretto excellent and satisfying, but the music, which was arranged by Mr. W. D. Peachey, the band-master, is most suitable, being light and very catchy and in every way adapted to the piece itself. Many of the songs are quite new to Hongkong, having been taken from the latest London successes.

With the exception of two ladies—Mrs. Wrottesley and Miss Coxon—the whole of the artists are connected with the Rifle Brigade. Why they should have postponed a display of their acting capabilities until the eve of their departure from the colony we do not know, but it is a fact which is much to be regretted, seeing that there is so much indisputable talent in the battalion. The *dramatis personæ* were:—

Lord Allcash	(an English Nobleman)	Capt. R. G. T. Baker Carr.
Fra Diavolo	(Chief of brigands)	Mr. J. H. Thresher.
Matteo	(Landlord of "Jolly Brigands")	Sergt. Waight.
Lorenzo	(Officer of Carabiniers)	Mr. C. V. N. Percival.
Beppo	(a brigand)	Pte. Laing.
Giacomo	(a brigand)	Pte. Payce.
Sergt. of Carabiniers		Sergt. Ryan.
Corpl. of Carabiniers		Pte. Newman.
Francisco	(a young farmer)	Corpl. Meddman.
Antonio	(No. 1001 Z.)	Pte. Pinching.
Zerlina	(Lairmaid of "Jolly Brigands")	Miss Coxon.
Lady Allcash		Mrs. Alfred Wrottesley.
Carabiniers		Sergts. James, Collins, Corpls. Brooke, Julian, Meikle, a/cpl. Edwell, Izard, Vicary, Ptes. Ashwell, Anderson, Bailey, Carter, Dewey, Edwards, Matthews, Ralph, Wagland, Wheatley, Boys, Armand, Colquhoun, Gilbert, McEvoy, W. Morrish, P. Morrish, Francis.
Villagers		
Brigands		

There was a packed house both on Friday and Saturday to give the artists a hearty reception, amongst those present on Saturday night being H.E. the Acting Governor, Major-General Black. Immediately after the rise of the curtain the large audience seemed to wed themselves to the piece, which had a swinging and jolly

course up to nearly midnight, and the tremendous plaudits and numerous demands for encores showed how much the artists' efforts were appreciated.

The story opens at the Italian inn "The Jolly Brigands" and turns upon the doings of Fra Diavolo and his two worthies, Beppo and Giacomo. There is a reward out for the capture of Fra Diavolo for attacking Lord and Lady Allcash, and everybody, including the pretty barmaid at the inn, who is also in a matrimonial chase, is anxious to put hands upon the chief of the brigands. He comes to the village in the guise of a gentleman, makes love to the barmaid and even to Lady Allcash herself, creates much jealousy, and then, tired of such sport, dons the brigand's clothes again, because he feels most at home in them, and after various experiences is caught together with his two associates. The first local allusion directly concerns military interests and is introduced in a slight misunderstanding between Lord and Lady Allcash respecting the robbery of her Ladyship's jewels—

Lord A.—Madam, drive me not, For if you do, I'll show you soon what's what; I'll make things fly, just like the late typhoon Smashed up the matsheds over at Kowloon; And here, perhaps, I may be allowed to say: Apropos of nothing in the play, Those Kowloon matsheds are a perfect bane; They're hot and stuffy and let in the rain; And oh! those musical and parched mosquitoes When they are hungry, don't they fairly eat us.

The British soldier should have bricks and mortar,

Our Aryan brother has them, then we ought'er. Soon afterwards Giacomo and Beppo have a chance of sarcastically treating the soldier's life and they say, in reply to an injunction to go and enlist—"You'll have extensive pay."

Giac.—And get boiled beef for dinner every day. A soldier's life ain't quite all beer and skittles,

There's too much guard and not enough o' vittles.

Beppo.—Me be a soldier—not much. I couldn't stick it.

What price the slow march in defaulters' piquet,

Instruction drill and then fatigues, although

We don't mind working for the good old P. and O.;

I rather fancy we should greatly like To see the coolies go again on strike.

Beppo.—A dib a day, more beer than we can carry

Is better than parade in the Happy Valley. If that were all they did I would enlist.

Of course the Sanitary Board could not be left alone and the following dialogue between Lord and Lady Allcash tickled the audience immensely.

Lord A.—Talking of boards, there's one—the Sanitary.

Lady A.—What do they do?

Lord A.—Well, they sometimes carry A motion.

Lady A.—Is that all?

Lord A.—Well, not much more; Tho' lately, I've been told they went to law—

Something about the moving of a cock-loft;

But there they got their corners fairly knocked-off.

Lady A.—Poor Mr. Cooper! what a knock-out blow!

Towards the close Fra Diavolo is pounced upon by all the villagers and this gives him an opportunity for thus expressing his surprise—

Diav.—Well, landlord; may I beg an explanation

Of this great rising of the population? Perhaps another statue has been found

After nine years a-lying underground That wants unveiling; is it the Duke of Connaught?

I fear we cannot help him tho' we ought Has Chater found his long-lost C.M.G.?

Or is the new club opened by the sea?

We must not forget to mention a humorous dialogue between Lord Allcash and Diavolo, reading from the newspapers, a novelty for which the public is indebted to a popular

A.D.C. who has, notwithstanding his present proportions, further extended himself in the following lines:—

Lord A.—“Monster sea serpent seen near Cap-si-moon.”

D.—“H.M.S. *Tweed* departed for Kowloon.”

Lord A.—“The Council meets, and White-head wants to know

Why do the reservoirs not overflow?”

D.—Police reports do not amusement yield;
A granite-chipping nuisance holds the field,
Or else some Russian, as the record runs,
Is caught while measuring the *Victor's* guns.

Lord A.—Sports and amusements simply raise my ire,

“A lady bicyclist has burst her—

D.—What?”

Lord A.—Tyre,

D.—Or else that celebrated yacht, *The Skunk*,
Has fouled the *Empress*—one of them was sunk.

But which it was I can't exactly say;

The curious can enquire of Paddy May.

Next comes the news that China is awaking,

Railways in all directions she is making.

Fancy from Kowloon city setting forth,

“Change here for Shanghai, Peking, and

the North.”

Some local poets claim my best attention.

The “sub” at Stonecutters’ I first must

mention.

Reading his verses certainly gives pleasure,

Artillery officers have so much leisure.

Of the acting it is impossible to speak in too high praise. Captain R. G. T. Baker Carr had a part which suited him admirably and he did not miss a single opportunity in his accurate impersonation of a fidgety old English lord who has married a pretty young woman and suspects everybody of being in love with her. He repeatedly received warm tokens of admiration. Mrs. Wrottesley, as *Lady Alcaash*, was most winning and a better pair could not have been found for the parts. A duet and dance which they gave provoked roars of laughter and had to be repeated. Special mention must be made of Mrs. Wrottesley's singing of “Jappy Jap,” a pretty and catchy little song from the “*Geisha*,” and “When your pride has had a tumble,” from the “*Gaiety Girl*.” Miss Coxon was very charming as *Zerlina*, the barmaid at the “*Jolly Brigands*,” and created a most favourable impression. Her interpretation of “I want you, my honey,” from the “*Shop Girl*,” was very sweet and she was compelled to respond to an encore, while she also had to repeat a pretty waltz song, “*Gentle Zerlina*,” from the original “*Fra Diavola*,” which was accompanied by a very neat skirt dance. The chorus, “*Chin, Chin, Chinaman*,” which she gave at the end of the first act, is also from the “*Geisha*” and we believe it has gained great notoriety in London. It is very catchy and Miss Coxon sang it with a sufficiently quaint air. As *Fra Diavolo* Mr. J. H. Thresher accomplished a distinct success and came in for a large share of praise. He sang a good song from the “*Shop Girl*” called “*Superfluous Relations*” and also took part in a charming duet “*On Yonder Rock*” with Miss Coxon. Mr. Percival did not have very much chance to distinguish himself, but what he did was done thoroughly and his singing of “*Jack's the Boy*” was loudly applauded. Colour-Sergeant Waight made a life-like landlord and could scarcely have been improved upon. At the beginning of the play he sings “*Sister Mary Jane's Top Note*,” a humorous song taken from the “*Gay Parisienne*,” and he made a decided hit. The two brigands, Privates Laing and Payce, were simply irresistible and whenever they were on the stage the audience could not help roaring. Laing is a genuine humourist and his rendering of “*Left, right*” and “*Where are the boys of the Old Brigade?*”—the latter containing local items—was exceedingly clever, and the audience roared again and again at his comicalities and his smart patter. Payce was a most useful partner and his song about “*Enoch Brown*” was intensely amusing. Their skit on the modern drama is one of the best things we have seen in that line. All the other parts were in capable hands. The Indian club exhibition by a sergeant and six boys was very interesting and the step dancing intro-

duced by two members of the Brigade found favour with the audience.

We must not conclude without giving a word of praise to Mr. G. A. Caldwell, who has taken much trouble in arranging the dancing. The orchestra, under Mr. W. D. Peachey, played splendidly, as indeed the Rifle Brigade band always does. The stage manager, Captain R. G. T. Baker Carr, was as able behind the scenes as he was in front and everything consequently went smoothly. The scenery was kindly lent by the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club. A third performance was given on Monday.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on the 5th November. Dr. Ayres (Colonial Surgeon) presided and there were also present Hon. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. Hugh McCallum (Secretary).

ILLNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The Colonial Surgeon took the chair in the absence of the President (Hon. F. A. Cooper), who was indisposed.

LEGAL ADVICE FOR THE SECRETARY.

A communication was read from the Colonial Secretary authorising the Secretary of the Board and the Medical Officer of Health to obtain from the Crown Solicitor such legal advice as they may require.

PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.

The Secretary reported that the following telegram had been received from the Consul at Tamsui in answer to a communication asking for verification of the statement which appeared in the *Daily Press* to the effect that bubonic plague was prevalent in Taipeh:—“Fifteen cases Taipeh yesterday; none Tamsui.” The telegram was dated 31st October.

The COLONIAL SURGEON—All we can do is to keep an eye on all vessels coming into this port, and keep clean ourselves.

BAD WELL WATER.

The analyst's reports on fourteen samples of well water were laid upon the table. In five cases the water was condemned as unfit for potable purposes and these wells were accordingly ordered to be closed.

CHOLERA AT SINGAPORE.

Statements submitted by the Colonial Secretary at Singapore showed that for the week ended the 20th October 11 cases of cholera resulting in 9 deaths were reported. For the week ended 13th October the number of deaths resulting from the disease was 26.

A NUISANCE AT WEST STREET.

An anonymous petition from inhabitants of houses in West Street was read praying that the nuisance arising from the roasting of carcasses of swine in that street be abated. The petitioners asked the Board to take immediate steps as the bad smells arising from the operation was the cause of much sickness in the locality.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said the roasting was not an illegal nuisance.

The Medical Officer of Health was instructed to make further enquiries.

MORTALITY.—COMPLAINT OF MISLEADING STATISTICS.

The mortality statistics showed a death rate of 19.6 per 1,000 for the week ended 24th Oct. and 19.4 for the week ended 31st Oct. The return for the week ended the 24th Oct. showed that out of the number of deaths occurring during that period three had resulted from bubonic plague.

The Medical Officer of Health minuted as follows:—“The three deaths from bubonic plague recorded as having been registered during the week ended 24th Oct. occurred on 26th Sept., 6th Oct., and 19th Oct. respectively. If deaths are not registered at the time that they occur as required by section 11 of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance, these returns become almost worthless; for instance, a comparison of the deaths occurring at any period of the year with the meteorological conditions existing at the same time is frequently made and much valuable information derived therefrom, but in such a case as this the deductions might be most misleading and untrue. I would urge

the Board, therefore, to represent to the Registrar-General the serious results which such a breach of the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance has upon the statistical value of his returns, by affording information which is most misleading.”

The following minute by Mr. Ede was also attached:—“I think the mistakes referred to by the Medical Officer of Health should be mentioned to the Registrar-General and a request made to arrange for deaths to be recorded with the dates on which they occur.”

The COLONIAL SURGEON—I think the attention of the Registrar-General should be drawn to the matter, as it is most important that the dates of the deaths should be recorded.

The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Registrar-General accordingly.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until next Thursday week.

DEATH OF A DIOCESAN SCHOOL BOY.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

At the Magistracy on Monday afternoon Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings held an inquest on the body of Tong Wing, eleven years of age, a scholar in the Diocesan School and Orphanage, who died on the 1st inst. from injuries alleged to have been inflicted in the school.

Bishop Burdon and the Rev. R. F. Cobbold were present in court during the proceedings.

The following jury were sworn—Messrs. C. C. Corveth, O. Wegener, and Donald Macdonald.

Mr. H. L. Denny—I appear in this case, your Worship, to watch the proceedings on behalf of the father and mother of the deceased. I shall probably have witnesses whom I shall ask you to examine, but I am hardly in a position to go on with the case thoroughly to-day and therefore I suggest that it may be advisable to take to-day simply formal evidence and to hear witnesses who may go into the merits of the case after the adjournment.

Mr. George Piercy was then called. He said—I am head master of the Diocesan School and Orphanage. The deceased, Tong Wing, whose English name is Frank Butler, is eleven years of age and was admitted to school on the 4th April, 1894. I saw him in the Government Civil hospital on the 1st November. Dr. Atkinson was present. I do not know whether the boy knew that he was in a dangerous condition. He told us that he had had a blow on the forehead on the Saturday before he came to the hospital. He went into the hospital on Tuesday, the 27th October, so according to his statement he received the blow on the 24th October.

His Worship—Did he say who gave him the blow?

Witness—He said that Mr. Ralph gave it him.

What with?—With a wooden stick.

Who is Mr. Ralph?—He is the third master.

Is this boy in his class?—I see from the school register that the boy was not at school on the 24th.

Was he in Mr. Ralph's class?—He was.

Was that the last time you saw the boy alive?—Yes, that was the last time.

What have you to say about the school register?—By that he was not in school on the 24th.

Who keeps the book?—I keep it. He is marked down as “sick.”

Do you muster the boys?—I call the roll every morning at nine o'clock.

Why do you say he was sick?—The boy was in bed upstairs. He was a boarder in the school.

You can prove that he was sick?—Yes.

If he had an “S” against his name he would be in bed?—I will not say he was in bed, but he was with the sick boys.

Do you use corporal punishment in school?—The cane is used only for serious offences.

Can any of the masters use the cane?—They can, but it is entered in a book.

The punishment book?—Yes.

Where is the cane applied—on the hands, shoulders, or buttocks?—On the hands or buttocks.

It is contrary to regulations to strike on the head?—Certainly.

And nothing but a cane is used?—Nothing else.

How often do you see the punishment book?—I keep it.

Who makes the entries?—The masters make the entries.

Then you do not keep it?—I keep it in my desk.

You would know if the deceased had been punished on that day?—Yes.

With reference to the school attendance register, is it possible that boys may come down after roll call?—It is possible. The register would then be altered by me.

Was the boy a sharp and a good boy?—He was a nice quiet boy, but not very brilliant.

Was he often in trouble?—No, he was not.

Mr. Denny—Mr. Piercy, when did you last see the boy in school?—I think he was in school on the Monday before he went to the hospital.

I know it is difficult to remember, as there are 108 boys in the school, but will you try to think when you last saw him?—I cannot remember, but I did see him in school on the Monday before, the 26th inst. I withdraw the statement that I cannot fix upon a date.

Did you see him on the Tuesday he went to the hospital?—No, I did not. To the best of my recollection I saw him on Monday.

Did you speak to him on Monday?—I do not remember speaking to him.

He is put down here as being in attendance, but can you recollect seeing him?—No, I cannot.

You cannot say whether he was ill or well?—No.

Why did you send him to the hospital on the Tuesday?—He complained of swollen legs and neck. The boy was sent down to see Dr. Atkinson, the school doctor, to save the doctor coming to the school.

Did you think there was anything serious the matter?—No; he seemed to be feverish. I did not see him.

How can you say he seemed to be feverish?—My wife sent him to the hospital and she told me he was feverish.

When you sent him to the hospital did you inform his mother?—We did not. We did not think it was serious, and that was the reason we did not tell his mother.

This is the first time he has been in the hospital?—It is not the first time he has seen Dr. Atkinson, and I do not think it is the first time he has been in the hospital. The boy has been greatly absent this year in Macao, partly on account of the plague and partly on account of illness. He went to Macao in August and came back after over a month's absence.

Did you ever teach this boy?—I have examined him and I took his class for reading about four times a week.

When you said he was dull and backward was that from your own knowledge?—Yes; it was due to his absence. I said he was not brilliant.

Did you have any report from Mr. Ralph about the boy?—Mr. Ralph has complained of the boy's backwardness.

Has he complained of the boy being idle?—No.

Has he ever made any formal complaint about the boy?—No.

Had he any spite or ill feeling against Mr. Ralph?—Not that I know of.

Can you suggest why he should deliberately make a false statement about Mr. Ralph while he was supposed to be dangerously ill?—No.

Do you know that he has made statements to other people about his being struck by Mr. Ralph?—Since his death his mother told me that he had complained to his grandmother that if he was late at school Mr. Ralph would strike him. It is not the custom to punish boys in that way for being late.

Have any other boys left the Diocesan School lately?—A boy left last week. His name is Fung Nie.

Do you know a boy named Lung Hing Wan?—I do not know a boy of that name.

Do you know Pong Kam Ting?—Yes, he is not in the school now.

Can you say when he left?—He went to Borneo. I do not know whether it was this year or last. I do not think he was at school this year.

You do not remember Lung Hing Wan?—I do, but he went to Shanghai some years ago.

Hung Pin Lu, has he left?—Yes, he left. He ran away from school. His friends wanted us to take him back and I declined.

Why did he run away?—He was a very bad boy and troublesome.

What reason did he give?—His friends wanted us to take him back again; but we declined.

That is not an answer. Did he make a complaint of the way he was treated?—No, I cannot remember.

Surely you can remember that?—The boy left in May this year. Pong Kam Ting left in January.

You cannot say whether Hung Pin Lu complained of having been beaten?—He was a troublesome boy.

You know what the question is. Are you prepared to swear that the boy did not complain of having been beaten?—I cannot recall it. I am not prepared to swear that he did not.

Have any complaints been made to you of Mr. Ralph having ill-treated the boys?—The only case I remember was Fung Mi, who said that if he did not—

I am asking if any one has complained to you of Mr. Ralph's ill-treatment?—To the best of my recollection nobody has.

Do you know a boy named Gubbins?—Yes, Thomas is in the school.

Do you know the brother?—Yes, Joseph.

Has he complained of being assaulted by Mr. Ralph?—I do not remember. Joseph left the school last year, but returned as a boarder at the school?—Mr. Ralph came in August, 1895.

Is it against the regulations for a master to use a ruler to punish the boys?—Certainly.

And it is contrary to the regulations to hit them?—They get their ears boxed sometimes. I never say anything about that.

Have you ever known any of the masters prod the boys?—No, I have never known it done.

Have you ever seen them lift their hands except to box a boy's ears or to cane him?—No.

Has this boy been caned?—I do not think so. It will be in the punishment book if he has and I will get that book. Boxing the ears is very seldom done.

The Chinese are averse to corporal punishment?—They are averse to Europeans administering corporal punishment.

What time did you see the boy in the hospital?—About ten o'clock at night. I am told he died on Sunday, the 1st inst.

You sent a message to his friends?—Yes.

Then on Sunday night you realised that the boy was dangerously ill?—We heard that the boy had been discharged on Saturday and that he vomited on coming downstairs. They were letting him out when he vomited—so I am told.

You thought the boy was in a serious condition on Sunday?—Yes.

Did the doctor send for you?—Yes, the doctor sent to tell me.

And then you were told that the boy had had a blow on the head?—Yes.

Was the boy asked if he had received a blow on the head?—He was asked.

And in reply to that question he said that Mr. Ralph hit him?—When I went to the hospital I was told he had made a statement and we were verifying it.

Did the boy volunteer the statement after or before he was asked whether he had received a blow on the head?—I cannot say.

The Magistrate—With the exception of your teaching him reading, did anyone else but Mr. Ralph take his class?—Mr. Blaney sometimes took his class.

As a rule Mr. Ralph took the class?—Yes, Mr. Ralph had most to do with the class.

Dr. Atkinson—I am Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. I produce my report of the post mortem examination of the body of Tong Wing. He was admitted to the hospital at 11 30 a.m. on the 27th October. He was sent down with other boys from the Diocesan School and as he seemed ill I admitted him to the hospital. He was suffering from anæmia and swelling of the legs. He remained there until the 31st, when, on my morning visit, I thought he was so much better that he could go back to school. On account of a report I received from a sister about an hour later I gave orders that he was not to go back. I saw

the boy, found him to be sick, and ordered him to bed. He had improved during the week while he was in the hospital. The swelling had subsided and I could find nothing definite the matter with him. I saw him again on my evening visit on Saturday night. He complained of vomiting, but he did not strike me as being dangerously ill. No serious symptoms showed themselves until five o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, 1st November. I was called by the sister in charge of the ward to see him. I found him worse. He complained of headache on the right side of the head and his condition then led me to think that he might have received some injury to the brain. I asked him if he had had a blow on the head or a fall which might have injured his head. He then told me he had been struck by a schoolmaster on the head with a ruler. He said it happened on the previous Wednesday week, the 21st ult. On my ensuing visit, about 9 o'clock, I thought he was worse and I wrote to Mr. Piercy and told him that the boy's friends had better be sent for. I also mentioned in my note what the boy had told me. Mr. Piercy came down and saw the boy with me about a quarter of an hour after I wrote to him. The boy seemed to be quite conscious and he told Mr. Piercy that Mr. Ralph had struck him. He then said it was on Saturday week, the 24th ult. On the first occasion he said he was struck with a ruler, but I do not know whether he said so on the second occasion. I was called to see him again at five o'clock on the following morning. He was then unconscious and dying. He died at 5.30 a.m. I made a post mortem examination on the same day. The organs were not healthy. The spleen was large and from its condition he had evidently suffered from malaria. The cause of death was extensive hemorrhage under the dura mater under the anterior part of the right brain. If I had known what was wrong with him I could not have done anything for him. There was no external injury. There was no bruise on the skin or on the tissues between the skin and bone. There is no fracture of the bone.

His Worship—Could this have been caused by a blow on the head with a ruler?—It might have been caused by a direct blow on the head as described by the deceased.

Without any external injury at all?—Yes, it is possible.

Could it have been done by a fall?—It is just possible.

Did not the boy fall on leaving on Saturday night?—No.

He did not actually leave the hospital on Saturday?—No, he was not discharged from the hospital.

By the jury.—I do not think an extensive hemorrhage of that nature could have been caused in any other way than by a blow or fall.

His Worship—Did you think the hemorrhage so far advanced on Sunday as to have an effect on his reason?—I do not think so. He was conscious. It is impossible to say whether his intellect was affected by such a large hemorrhage as that. He appeared to me to be perfectly conscious. Such a hemorrhage might render his intellect cloudy. I cannot say it would, but it might.

Mr. Denny—I propose that we adjourn now, your Worship. I understand it will be convenient to other people to adjourn. I shall have to ask Dr. Atkinson some questions, but I propose not to do so to-day.

His Worship then adjourned the inquest until 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

Two accidents in the navy have recently happened in Hongkong. On Thursday night a steam pinnace belonging to H.M.S. *Narcissus* was swamped during a gale and she sank. As she was going down a sailor on board was told to pay off a rope, the idea being that the pinnace would be hauled up again in the morning. Divers were sent down in the morning, but they could find no trace of the pinnace and there is a suspicion that the job of hauling her up was secretly performed by a sampan woman. The second accident happened on Friday afternoon to No. 20 torpedo boat, which went on the rocks at Stonecutter's Island. She was soon beached. There are twenty-one holes in her bottom. Both these incidents were humorously treated at Saturday night's performance of "Fra Diavolo."

THE PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

TAIPEH, 6th November.

After vigorous measures the plague has been got under control.

The following notification has been issued by the British Consulate at Tamsui:—

Tamsui, 30th October, 1896.

Cases of bubonic plague having occurred in Taipeh, the undersigned is informed by the Japanese Authorities that medical inspection will be carried out for river or shore traffic between this port and the capital.

(Sd.) R. DE B. LAYARD,

H.M. Acting Consul.

To British and Spanish subjects.

The following telegram has been received from the British Minister at Tokyo:—"Governor, Hongkong. Medical inspection enforced against vessels from Formosan ports to Japan. SATOW."

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

MADE AT PEKING, JULY 21st, 1896.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China having resolved, in pursuance of the provisions of Article VI. of the Treaty signed at Shimonoseki on the 17th day of the 4th month of the 28th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 23rd day of the 3rd month of the 21st year of Kuang-hsi, to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, have for that purpose named as Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Baron Hayashi Tadasu, Shoshee, Grand Cross of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, Grand Officer of the Imperial Order of the Rising Sun, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary; and His Majesty the Emperor of China, Chang Yin-hoon, Minister of the Tsung-li Yamén, holding the rank of the President of a Board and Senior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue;

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles.

Art. I.—There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of China, and between their respective subjects who shall enjoy equally in the respective countries of the High Contracting Parties full and entire protection for their persons and property.

Art. II.—It is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may, if he see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Peking and His Majesty the Emperor of China may, if he see fit, accredit a Diplomatic Agent to the Court of Tokyo.

The Diplomatic Agents thus accredited shall respectively enjoy all the prerogatives, privileges and immunities accorded by international law to such Agents and they shall also in all respects be entitled to the treatment extended to similar Agents of the most favoured nation.

Their persons, families, suites, establishments, residences, and correspondence shall be held inviolable. They shall be at liberty to select and appoint their own officers, couriers, interpreters, servants and attendants without any kind of molestation.

Art. III.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and Consular Agents to reside at such of the ports, cities, and towns of China which are now or may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade, as the interests of the Empire of Japan may require.

These officers shall be treated with due respect by the Chinese Authorities, and they shall enjoy all the attributes, authorities, jurisdiction, privileges, and immunities which are or may hereafter be extended to similar officers of the nation most favoured in these respects.

His Majesty the Emperor of China may likewise appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside at any

or all of those places in Japan where Consular Officers of other nations are now or may hereafter be admitted, and, saving in the matter of jurisdiction in respect of Chinese subjects and property in Japan which is reserved to the Japanese Judicial Courts, they shall enjoy the rights and privileges that are usually accorded to such officers.

Art. IV.—Japanese subjects may, with their families, employes, and servants, frequent, reside, and carry on trade, industries, and manufactures or pursue any other lawful avocations, in all the ports, cities, and towns of China which are now or may hereafter be opened to foreign residence and trade. They are at liberty to proceed to or from any of the open ports with their merchandise and effects, and within the localities at those places which have already been or may hereafter be set apart for the use and occupation of foreigners, they are allowed to rent or purchase houses, rent or lease land and to build churches, cemeteries, and hospitals, enjoying in all respects the same privileges and immunities as are now or may hereafter be granted to the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Art. V.—Japanese vessels may touch for the purpose of landing and shipping passengers and merchandise, in accordance with the existing Rules and Regulations concerning foreign trade there, at all those places in China which are now ports of call, namely, Ngan-ching, Ta-tung, Hu-kow, Wu-such, Lu-chi-kow, and Woosung, and such other places as may hereafter be made ports of call also. If any vessel should unlawfully enter ports other than open ports and ports of call in China or carry on clandestine trade along the coast or rivers, the vessel with her cargo shall be subject to confiscation by the Chinese Government.

Art. VI.—Japanese subjects may travel, for their pleasure or for purposes of trade, to all parts of the interior of China, under passports issued by Japanese Consuls and countersigned by the Local Authorities. These passports, if demanded, must be produced for examination in the localities passed through. If the passports be not irregular, the bearers will be allowed to proceed and no opposition shall be offered to their hiring of persons, animals, carts, or vessels for their own conveyance or for the carriage of their personal effects or merchandise. If they be without passports or if they commit any offence against the law, they shall be handed over to the nearest Consul for punishment, but they shall only be subject to necessary restraint and in no case to ill-usage. Such passports shall remain in force for a period of 13 Chinese months from the date of issue. Any Japanese subject travelling in the interior without a passport shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 300 taels. Japanese subjects may, however, without passports go on excursions from any of the ports open to trade, to a distance not exceeding 100 Chinese li and for a period not exceeding 5 days. The provisions of this Article do not apply to crews of ships.

Art. VII.—Japanese subjects residing in the open ports of China may take into their service Chinese subjects and employ them in any lawful capacity without restraint or hindrance from the Chinese Government or Authorities.

Art. VII.—Japanese subjects may hire whatever boats they please for the conveyance of cargo or passengers and the sum to be paid for such boats shall be settled between the parties themselves, without the interference of the Chinese Government or Officers. No limit shall be put upon the number of boats, neither shall a monopoly, in respect either of the boats or of the porters or coolies engaged in carrying goods, be granted to any parties. If any smuggling takes place in them the offenders will of course be punished according to law.

Art. IX.—The Tariffs and Tariff Rules now in force between China and the Western Powers shall be applicable to all articles upon importation into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan, or upon exportation from China by Japanese subjects or to Japan. It is clearly understood that all articles, the importation or exportation of which is not expressly limited or prohibited by the Tariffs and Tariff Rules existing between China and the Western Powers, may be freely imported into and exported from China, subject only to the payment of the stipulated import or export duties.

But in no case shall Japanese subjects be called upon to pay in China other or higher import or export duties than are or may be paid by the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation; nor shall any article imported into China from Japan or exported from China to Japan be charged upon such importation or exportation other or higher duties than are now or may hereafter be imposed in China on the like article when imported from or exported to the nation most favoured in those respects.

Art. X.—All articles duly imported into China by Japanese subjects or from Japan shall while being transported, subject to the existing Regulations, from one open port to another, be wholly exempt from all taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges, and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, irrespective of the nationality of the owner or possessor of the articles, or the nationality of the conveyance or vessel in which the transportation is made.

Art. XI.—It shall be at the option of any Japanese subject desiring to convey duly imported articles to an inland market to clear his goods of all transit duties by payment of a commutation transit tax or duty, equal to one-half of the import duty in respect of dutiable articles, and two and a half per cent. upon the value in respect of duty free articles; and on payment thereof a certificate shall be issued which shall exempt the goods from all further inland charges whatsoever.

It is understood that this Article does not apply to imported opium.

Art. XII.—All Chinese goods and produce purchased by Japanese subjects in China elsewhere than at an open port thereof and intended for export abroad, shall in every part of China be freed from all taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges, and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, saving only export duties when exported, upon the payment of a commutation transit tax or duty calculated at the rate mentioned in the last preceding Article, substituting export duty for import duty, provided such goods and produce are actually exported to a foreign country within the period of 12 months from the date of the payment of the transit tax. All Chinese goods and produce purchased by Japanese subjects at the open ports of China and of which export to foreign countries is not prohibited, shall be exempt from all internal taxes, imposts, duties, lekin, charges, and exactions of every nature and kind whatsoever, saving only export duties upon exportation, and all articles purchased by Japanese subjects in any part of China may also, for the purposes of export abroad, be transported from open port to open port subject to the existing Rules and Regulations.

Art. XII.—Merchandise of a *bona fide* foreign origin, in respect of which full import duty shall have been paid, may at any time within three years from the date of importation be re-exported from China by Japanese subjects to any foreign country, without the payment of any export duty and the re-exporters shall, in addition, be entitled forthwith to receive from the Chinese Customs drawback certificates for the amount of import duty paid thereon, provided that the merchandise remains intact and unchanged in its original packages. Such drawback certificates shall be immediately redeemable in ready money by the Chinese Customs Authorities at the option of the holders thereof.

Art. XIV.—The Chinese Government consents to the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at the several open ports of China. Regulations on the subject shall be made hereafter.

Art. XV.—Japanese merchant vessels of more than 150 tons burden entering the open ports of China shall be charged tonnage dues at the rate of 4 mace per registered ton; if of 150 tons and under, they shall be charged at the rate of 1 mace per registered ton. But any such vessel taking its departure within 48 hours after arrival, without breaking bulk, shall be exempt from the payment of tonnage dues.

Japanese vessels having paid the above specified tonnage dues shall thereafter be exempt from all tonnage dues in all the open ports and ports of call of China for the period of four months from the date of clearance from the port where the payment of such tonnage dues is made. Japanese vessels shall not, how-

ever, be required to pay tonnage dues for the period during which they are actually undergoing repairs in China.

No tonnage dues shall be payable on small vessels and boats employed by Japanese subjects in the conveyance of passengers, baggage, letters, or duty-free articles between any of the open ports of China. All small vessels and cargo boats, however, conveying merchandise which is, at the time of such conveying, subject to duty shall pay tonnage dues once in 4 months at the rate of 1 mace per ton.

No fee or charges, other than tonnage dues, shall be levied upon Japanese vessels and boats, and it is also understood that such vessels and boats shall not be required to pay other or higher tonnage dues than the vessels and boats of the most favoured nation.

Art. XVI.—Any Japanese merchant vessel arriving at an open port of China shall be at liberty to engage the services of a pilot to take her into port. In like manner after she has discharged all legal dues and duties and is ready to take her departure, she shall be allowed to employ a pilot to take her out of port.

Art. XVII.—Japanese merchant vessels compelled on account of injury sustained or any other cause to seek a place of refuge, shall be permitted to enter any nearest port of China, without being subject to the payment of tonnage dues or duties upon goods landed in order that repairs to the vessel may be effected, provided the goods so landed remain under the supervision of the Customs Authorities. Should any such vessel be stranded or wrecked on the coast of China, the Chinese Authorities shall immediately adopt measures for rescuing the passengers and crew and for securing the vessel and cargo. The persons thus saved shall receive friendly treatment, and, if necessary, shall be furnished with means of conveyance to the nearest Consular Station. Should any Chinese merchant vessel be compelled on account of injury sustained or any other cause to seek a place of refuge in the nearest port of Japan, she shall likewise be treated in the same way by the Japanese Authorities.

Art. XVIII.—The Chinese Authorities at the several open ports shall adopt such means as they judge most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud or smuggling.

Art. XIX.—If any Japanese vessel be plundered by Chinese robbers or pirates, it shall be the duty of the Chinese Authorities to use every endeavour to capture and punish the said robbers or pirates and to recover and restore the stolen property.

Art. XX.—Jurisdiction over the persons and property of Japanese subjects in China is reserved exclusively to the duly authorized Japanese Authorities, who shall hear and determine all cases brought against Japanese subjects or property by Japanese subjects or by the subjects or citizens of any other Power, without the intervention of the Chinese Authorities.

Art. XXI.—If the Chinese Authorities or a Chinese subject make any charge or complaint of a civil nature against Japanese subjects or in respect of Japanese property in China, the case shall be heard and decided by the Japanese Authorities. In like manner all charges and complaint of a civil nature brought by Japanese Authorities or subjects, in China against Chinese subjects or in respect of Chinese property, shall be heard and determined by the Chinese Authorities.

Art. XXII.—Japanese subjects charged with the commission of any crimes or offences in China shall be tried and if found guilty punished by the Japanese Authorities according to the laws of Japan.

In like manner Chinese subjects charged with the commission of any crimes or offences against Japanese subjects in China shall be tried and if found guilty punished by the Chinese Authorities according to the laws of China.

Art. XXIII.—Should any Chinese subject fail to discharge debts incurred to a Japanese subject or should he fraudulently abscond, the Chinese Authorities will do their utmost to effect his arrest, and enforce recovery of the debts. The Japanese Authorities will likewise do their utmost to bring to justice any Japanese

subject who fraudulently absconds or fails to discharge debts incurred by him to a Chinese subject.

Art. XXIV.—If Japanese subjects in China who have committed offences or have failed to discharge debts and fraudulently abscond, should flee to the interior of China to take refuge in houses occupied by Chinese subjects or on board of Chinese ships, the Chinese Authorities shall, at the request of the Japanese Consul, deliver them to the Japanese Authorities.

In like manner if Chinese subjects in China who have committed offences or have failed to discharge debts and fraudulently abscond, should take refuge in houses occupied by Japanese subjects in China or on board of Japanese ships in Chinese waters, they shall be delivered up at the request of the Chinese Authorities made to the Japanese Authorities.

Art. XXV.—The Japanese Government and its subjects are hereby confirmed in all privileges, immunities, and advantages conferred on them by the Treaty stipulations between Japan and China, which are now in force; and it is hereby expressly stipulated that the Japanese Government and its subjects will be allowed free and equal participation in all privileges, immunities, and advantages that may have been or may be hereafter granted by His Majesty the Emperor of China to the government or subjects of any other nation.

Art. XXVI.—It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand a revision of the Tariffs and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; but if no such demand be made on either side and no such revision be effected within 6 months after the end of the first ten years then the Treaty and Tariffs, in their present form, shall remain in force for 10 years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding 10 years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years.

Art. XXVII.—The High Contracting Parties will agree upon Rules and Regulations necessary to give full effect to this Treaty. Until such Rules and Regulations are brought into actual operation, the Arrangements, Rules, and Regulations, subsisting between China and the Western Powers, so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the provision of this Treaty, shall be binding between the Contracting Parties.

Art. XXVIII.—The present Treaty is signed in the Japanese, Chinese, and English languages. In order, however, to prevent future discussions, the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed upon that in case of any divergence in the interpretation between the Japanese and Chinese Texts of the Treaty, the difference shall be settled by reference to the English text.

Art. XXIX.—The present Treaty shall be ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of China and His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Peking not later than 3 months from the present date.

In Witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Peking this 21st day of the 7th month of the 29th year of Meiji, corresponding to the 11th day of the 6th month of the 22nd year of Kuang Hsu (July 21st 1896).

CHANG YIN-HOON. (L.S.)

HAYASHI TADASU. (L.S.)

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK AND CO., LIMITED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of Dakin, Cruickshank and Co., Limited, was held in the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, at noon. Mr. John Andrew presided, and there were also present—Messrs. Alex. Bain (Director), W. Hughes (Manager), R. A. Gubbay, F. Maitland, A. Coutts, W. Hay, G. A. Watkins, G. T. Rivers, and Fung A. Chat.

The CHAIRMAN—Before beginning the business of the meeting I wish to put on record the sincere regret we feel, occasioned by the death of our Chairman, Mr. George Fenwick. He has been connected with this Company ever since its formation and always took a keen interest in its affairs: he was also a large shareholder.

We have met to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the accounts of the Company for 1895. They have been in your hands for some time, and with your permission I shall consider them read. In former years the annual meeting has been held in June and July, but the delay this year has been unavoidable. As you know, our Amoy manager, Mr. Hunter, left for home in May, and his place was temporarily filled by Mr. Goodwin, one of the Hongkong assistants, leaving the store here to be run short-handed; indeed, for some time Mr. Hughes, our manager, worked it entirely alone. After securing another assistant from home and the services of Mr. Hay, from Shanghai, the accounts were prepared with all speed, but my absence up-country caused another delay. After my return some irregularities were discovered in the bookkeeping which necessitated a thorough investigation and considerable time had again to be spent. I trust this explanation will be considered sufficient. In regard to the unsatisfactory state of the profit and loss account to which attention is called in the report, I should like to make slight explanation. You will observe that the gross profits for the year are only \$18,000 odd against \$42,000 for 1894, and although our working expenses are reduced by \$8,600 there is an apparent loss of about \$14,000 on the year's working. This is made up by assuming the stock to be properly valued in December, 1894, and December, 1895. We have every reason to believe, however, that the stock in December, 1894, has been overvalued and in consequence the accounts must show a loss between the published and real value. Every care has been taken on the present occasion to arrive at the actual value of the goods on hand. The amounts written off for bills receivable, sterling drafts, value of stock, and bad debts I shall be glad to explain, and will be pleased to answer any question in regard to them or anything else before proposing the adoption of the accounts. Mr. Bain and myself have gone personally and thoroughly into these accounts with our manager, Mr. Hughes, in whom we have every confidence, and our published balance sheet is not a balance sheet by name only, but represents the accurate and true position of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN—There being no remarks, I beg to propose the adoption of the accounts as they are published.

Mr. BAIN—I beg to second.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—We want three directors. Mr. Bain and I retire, but I think Mr. Bain will be agreeable to be re-elected.

Mr. BAIN—No.

Mr. HUGHES—I beg to propose that Mr. John Andrew be elected for the ensuing year. He has done a great deal for the Company, and a better man could not be found.

Mr. WATKINS seconded.

Carried.

Mr. WATKINS—I beg to propose that Mr. Alexander Bain be re-elected.

Mr. BAIN—Well, gentlemen, I am very thankful for your proposition, but at the same time I cannot really give the time and attention that is required, and I think it would be better to propose some other gentleman.

Mr. ANDREW—I think Mr. Bain will reconsider this. The Company has to be carried on. I have found you always a nice comrade to carry on the business, and I have much pleasure in seconding.

Mr. BAIN—Well, really, gentlemen, I prefer that some other one should take the position, but if you are really in difficulties I will do all that I can to help you. Of course, I know a great deal about the affairs of the Company, and I will do all that I can, but we require another. There is no doubt about it we are short-handed, and it is too much for two to do. I find I cannot give the attention that I would like to, and I know perfectly well it will require now more attention than ever. I think some other gentleman might be proposed. I will do all that I can in the meantime.

Mr. WATKINS proposed Mr. Gubbay.

The CHAIRMAN seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—There is the question of an auditor. I would like somebody to make a proposal. Last year's auditor was Mr. Gaskell, who offers himself for re-election.

Mr. WATKINS proposed the re-election of Mr. Gaskell as auditor.

Mr. RIVERS seconded.

Mr. MAITLAND—I do not think myself that Mr. Gaskell should be re-elected. Several things have occurred in the auditing of the accounts which I think myself should have been noticed. I notice in one item, the liabilities, the sterling liabilities are put at a high rate of exchange, and that is a thing he should certainly have noticed, besides which the stock was over-estimated, and there were deficiencies in the accounts receivable. I think he should have noticed these, and for my own part I certainly shall vote against him.

The CHAIRMAN—Have you any other gentleman to propose, Mr. Maitland?

Mr. MAITLAND—Well, I propose Mr. W. H. Potts, but I do not know if he would accept it. I propose him as auditor.

Four voted for Mr. Potts and one against, and Mr. Potts was declared to be elected.

This concluded the public business and a private meeting of shareholders was then held.

EWO COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to shareholders at the first ordinary meeting to be held at the Company's offices, Shanghai, on the 16th November:—

The General Managers in submitting a statement of receipts and expenditure to the 30th September, 1896, have only to add that the buildings are nearing completion and the erection of machinery has commenced.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

In accordance with Article XVII. the members retire, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITOR.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. Wrightson, who offers himself for re-election.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1896.

ASSETS.		Tls.
To property account	132,500.00	
To building account	114,402.58	
To plant account	214,811.47	
To preliminary expenses	2,720.75	
To Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—		
Deposit account	400,000.00	
Current account	137,354.15	
	537,354.15	
	Tls. 1,001,818.95	
LIABILITIES.		Tls.
By capital	Tls. 1,000,000.00	
Less outstanding	5,175.00	
(All since paid)		994,825.00
By interest	6,815.95	
By transfer fees	178.00	
	Tls. 1,001,818.95	

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Played from Saturday to Monday, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Badeley. The meeting was a good thing for long handicap men.

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Mr. F. J. Badeley	95	14	81
Mr. C. A. Tomes	97	15	82*
Mr. W. Taylor	107	24	83
Mr. H. W. Slade	102	18	84
Mr. C. W. May	97	12	85
Mr. E. A. Ram	97	11	86
Mr. C. H. Grace	100	12	88
Captain Marshall	107	18	89
Mr. W. J. Saunders	108	18	90
Mr. P. de C. Morris	106	13	93
Mr. A. J. R. Greene	101	12	98

Twenty entries for Cup. Sixteen entries for Pool.

* Wins Pool.

A fine of \$50 was on the 6th November imposed on the captain of the Austrian Lloyd's steamer *Vindobona* for unnecessarily firing two signal lights. The signals were fired as a send-off to a dinner party about eleven o'clock on the night of the 4th inst. and the police went on board thinking that assistance was wanted.

THE INTERPORT RIFLE MATCH.

HONGKONG LEADS.

7th November

The Hongkong team in the Inter-Port Rifle Match fired off yesterday and made a score of 916, which is 16 points better than Shanghai, who fired on the 28th October and made a score of 900. Singapore has still to be heard from. The weather yesterday was unfavourable, but it was decided to go on with the event, as it was feared to-day, the last day available, might be worse, as if there is no rain it will probably be steamy, which is bad for shooting. There was a drizzling rain during the greater part of the afternoon and especially at 600 yards the wind was gusty and the light bad. Under these circumstances the score made was a very satisfactory one. The team was captained by Mr. A. Chapman, and Mr. W. K. Wylie acted as umpire for Shanghai, Captain Sterling for Singapore, and Mr. W. Quincey for Hongkong.

The following is the score:—

Name.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tl.
Capt. Ferguson...	4545544-31	5255555-32	3555553-31	94
Capt. Patton...				
Bethune	4554454-31	3533555-29	5445554-32	92
Mr. Shepherd	5545505-29	5555535-33	2525334-24	86
Mr. McDonald	5445554-32	3445555-31	4135245-27	90
Mjr. Wrottesley	4544455-31	5455545-33	4355435-29	93
Crpl. Woodbridge	5455545-33	5545555-34	5455534-29	90
Mr. G. Lammert	4545555-33	3445555-31	2354555-29	93
Mr. W. Stewart	5555544-33	5555255-32	4344554-29	94
Mr. McLennan	4555455-33	5534455-31	5525555-32	96
Mr. Robertson	4554545-32	4454342-26	2552505-24	82
	318	312	296	916

10th November.

According to a special telegram to the *China Mail* the score made by Singapore in the Inter-Port Rifle Match was 870. Hongkong, with 916, therefore wins, Shanghai's score being 900.

The following are the scores made in the Inter-Port Rifle Match for the last six years, from which it will be seen that Hongkong has won five out of the six matches:—

1891.	Hongkong 867	Shanghai 830	Singapore 744.
1892.	Hongkong 835	Shanghai 810	Singapore 732.
1893.	Hongkong 822	Shanghai 802	Singapore 768.
1894.	Hongkong 823	Shanghai 760	Singapore 817.
1895.	Hongkong 897	Shanghai 903	Singapore 934.
1896.	Hongkong 916	Shanghai 900	Singapore 870.

CRICKET.

THE CLUB (A TEAM) V. A NAVAL TEAM.

This match was played on Saturday and resulted, after a contest that was keenly contested throughout the whole day, in a victory for the representatives of the Club by a majority of 17 runs. Lammert was the most successful with the bat on the Club's behalf, with 20 and 37 not out, whilst Crawford made a successful first appearance with the ball, capturing 9 wickets with a very respectable average. The most noteworthy performance on behalf of the Navy was a contribution of 35 from Rawson in their second innings. It will be noticed that the Club closed their innings in their second attempt with six wickets down.

The following is the score and analysis:—

CLUB.		Second Innings.	
First Innings.			
R. F. Lammert, c Plumer, b Dalrymple	20	not out	37
T. W. Lammert, c Bennett, b McNeile	2	b Rawson	15
F. H. Kew, b Gascoigne	11	b Bennett	6
L. S. Crawford, l.b.w., Ben-	5	c Plumer, b Bennett	0
netts		to bat	
P. G. Davies, b Gascoigne	0		
P. G. Anderson, H.K.R.,			
not out	2	not out	17
A. Anderson, b Gascoigne	5	c Middleton, b Gas-	0
		coigne	
G. T. M. Thomson, l.b.w.,	2	b Rawson	12
b Dalrymple			
H. Grant Smith, l.b.w., b	0	to bat	
Dalrymple			
J. Hooper, b McNeile	18	c Smith, b Rawson	11
H. Humphreys, b Bennett	4	to bat	
Extras	10	Extras	8
	79		106

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
P. G. Davies	9	1	22	2
R. Lammert	6	1	21	3
L. S. Crawford	5	—	15	4
P. G. Anderson	2	1	1	—
FLEET.				
First Innings.				
Mr. Dalrymple, c China-				
man, b Lammert	4	st. Kew, b Crawford	9	
Mr. Rawson, b Lammert	0	b Anderson	35	
Mr. Gascoigne, c Thomp-				
son, b Lammert	7	b Crawford	0	
Lieut. Thesiger, b Davis	10	b Davies	1	
Lieut. Plumer, run out	4	c Smith, b Crawford	1	
Captain Mercer, b Davis	10	c Hooper, b Davies	11	
Mr. Bennett, b Crawford	5	c Davies, b Lammert	14	
Dr. Smith, b Crawford	8	c and b Crawford	11	
Mr. Middleton, c Thomp-				
son, b Crawford	0	c and b F. Lammert	0	
Mr. McNeile, b Crawford	10	c Kew, b Crawford	14	
Mr. Schwann, not out	1	not out	2	
Extras	7	Extras	4	
	66		102	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
V. H. Gascoigne	7	2	23	1
Bennett	11	4	24	2
Rawson	9	3	27	3
McNeile	7	2	18	—
Dalrymple	4	2	6	—

HONGKONG.

The Chief Justice has been busily engaged this week in hearing some important cases in the Supreme Court. At the Police Court, too, business has been unusually brisk, and the Magistrate has also been engaged on an inquest arising out of the death of a pupil at the Diocesan School and Orphanage, who is alleged to have died from injuries inflicted by a master at the school. The Rifle Brigade have this week produced a burlesque entitled "Fra Diavolo," which was written by one of the officers, and the general verdict was that the production was one of the best ever witnessed in Hongkong. On Thursday the Sanitary Board held its fortnightly meeting. On Saturday the fifth annual meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. Dakin, Cruickshank & Co. was held. Delightful weather has now set in.

There were 2,363 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 228 were Europeans.

The master of the steam launch *Kwong On* was on the 6th November fined \$200, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for going alongside the steamer *Cheang Hock Kian* whilst the latter was in quarantine.

The two men who were charged with robbing a safe in the office of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association were again brought up at the Police Court on the 4th November. No further evidence was offered and the men were discharged.

An inquest was held on the 4th November on the burglar who jumped from the roof of a house in Winglok Street the other day while being chased. The verdict was "Death from a fractured skull caused by a fall from the roof of a house while escaping from apprehension."

His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Robinson, returned to the colony from Shanghai on Saturday night. He arrived at Pedder's Wharf about 9.40 and as there was no one to meet him, not even a coolie, he had to carry his own handbag. Mr. Whitehead should ask a question about this.

Captain Pearne, late of the *Gaslio*, died at the Peak Hospital on the 4th November. It appears that Captain Pearne had been suffering from some latent trouble of the liver, which the anxiety thrown upon him in connection with the recent accident to his ship is supposed to have brought to an acute stage, terminating fatally. Captain Pearne was highly respected and his death will be regretted by a wide circle of friends.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises us that he has received the following telegram giving the result of the October clean-up:—The mill ran 28 days crushing 1,200 tons yielding 620 ozs. of smelted gold, forty-five tons of concentrates calcined yielding 80 ozs. of gold. The cyanide plant worked 20 days, treating 630 tons of ordinary tailings, yielding 307 ozs. of bullion of an average assay value of £1 6s. 6d. per oz.

Invitations have been issued for St. Andrew's Ball, which will be held at the City Hall on Monday evening, the 30th inst.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Her Majesty has approved of the Ordinance to make better provision for the Sale of Food and Drugs in a pure state.

The maximum temperature last month was 91.4, on the 4th, and the minimum 65, on the 31st, the mean for the month being 77.9. The rainfall amounted to 7.905 inches.

The annual election of the United Service Lodge took place on the 7th instant, when Bro. H. E. A. Hoile was elected Worshipful Master and Bro. J. Bremner Treasurer.

A sad tale was told by a seventeen year old maiden at the Magistracy on the 6th November. The girl was brought from Canton to Hongkong on the 4th September and since then up to the 30th October she was confined in a small dark room in a brothel at 15, Square Street. The master of the brothel made attempts to force her to lead an immoral life, but she refused. Whenever she cried he threatened to have her arrested and it was not until the 30th ult. that she regained her liberty. On that night her dungeon door was left unlocked and while everyone in the house was asleep she cautiously crept from her place of confinement and found her way to the street. Here she asked the way to the police station and a man took her there. Soon afterwards the master of the brothel was arrested. The girl told the Magistrate that she wished to go home to her mother, who was nearly blind. The prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

The murder on a fishing boat near Green Island a few days ago turns out to be a sequel to a series of conflicts between various clans and not the outcome of piracy as was at first thought. It is true that piracy was committed, but the primary object of the attack was murder. In March last the conflicting parties met near Lamma Island and had a serious fight and four persons were killed, and in June there was another battle between them. The next time they met was on 26th August, when two men were injured in an affray near Pokfulam and they were treated at the Government Civil Hospital. Then the attack near Green Island followed, culminating in the murder of one of the fishermen. The police are experiencing great difficulty in getting evidence, first of all one story and then another being given. The two men who have been arrested in connection with the murder near Green Island were brought up at the Police Court on Monday and remanded until to-day.

A large audience assembled in Messrs. W. Robinson & Co.'s music rooms at 5.30 p.m. on the 5th November the occasion being an invitation vocal and piano recital by Senor and Senora Francisco de P. Barbat, who have recently established themselves in the colony. Senor and Senora Barbat are professors of music of considerable talent, from the conservatories of Madrid and Barcelona, and pupils of the famous masters Bonet, Tintorel, and Goula, and their performance yesterday proved that they are thoroughly competent artists. Senor Barbat has a fine bass voice and Senora Barbat a sweet and flexible mezzo-soprano, but both make an excessive use of the tremolo, after the style of the Spanish school, but which to English ears generally detracts from the pleasure of listening to a performance that may in other respects be most excellent. Senora Barbat also laboured under difficulties yesterday as she was suffering from fever and had been confined to her room for several days. Also the accompanist at the last moment was unable to attend and as Senor Barbat had therefore to play the accompaniments himself the performers were at a disadvantage in the duets and in the Senor's solos. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the recital was most successful and afforded much pleasure to the audience. The following was the programme:—

Overture.....	"Martha".....	Flotow.
Monologue.....	"La Tempestad".....	Chapi.
Vocal Waltz.....	"Parle".....	Arditi
Grand Duet.....	"La Traviata".....	Verdi.
Mazurka.....	"Rosa de Oro".....	Massaguer
Capprissiosa.....	"Carmen".....	Bizet.
Tokador's Song.....	"Faust".....	Gounod.
Scena.....	"L'Hussar".....	Roger.

The following returns of the average amount of Bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month ended 31st October, 1896, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks, are published:—

Banks.	Average amount.	Specie in reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China...	\$1,800,322	\$1,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	4,492,640	2,500,000
National Bank of China, Limited	382,891	205,000
Total ...	\$6,675,853	\$3,705,000

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	4,736,285	6,119,454
Shanghai and Hankow.....	16,269,152	17,148,453
Foochow	11,517,247	8,518,499
	32,522,684	31,816,406

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai	12,766,874	23,836,217
Amoy.....	11,824,718	9,439,775
Foochow	1,131,222	1,608,212
	25,722,814	34,934,204

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	22,949,123	27,040,68

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama.....	21,473,889	27,157,671
Kobe	10,440,354	15,901,783
	31,914,243	43,059,454

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 6th November, —(From Mr. A. R. Burkill's circular) —London messages are to 4th current and quiet Gold Kilins 8/6 and Blue Elephants 10/6 with a quiet market. Raw Silk. —A considerable quantity of Silk has changed hands during the week both for Europe and for America; at the close prices are very firm with an upward tendency. Tentles.—Upwards of 1,000 bales have been settled—mostly yesterday and to-day. There is no change in quotations, but holders are disinclined to go on selling on present basis. Taysa-uns.—A few bales of Kahings have changed hands at full prices. Yellow silk.—Best grades are very scarce and are still in demand. About 100 bales are settled at quotations below. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns 29th October to 4th November, 1,027 bales White, and 242 picul Yellow Silks. Filatures and Reels.—A further quantity of 600 bales Hand Filatures has been taken off the market for New York, and there is still some enquiry for this class. There are also some Steam Filatures going forward, but terms have not transpired. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is:—To London 2 bales, to Continent 884 bales, and to America 315 bales. Wild Silks.—About 500 bales have been bought forward at Tls. 190/195 for No. 1. Waste Silks.—A fairly large business has been done in low Wastes. I quote Long Sha-tung Frisons at Tls. 181/4 and Honan No. 2 at Tls. 19. Pongees.—No business of consequence is reported.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97	1895-96
	bales.	bales.
Canton	14,736	10,050
Shanghai	22,409	37,731
Yokohama.....	3,76	11,356
	40,821	59,136

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	bales.	bales.
Canton	1,337	6,718
Shanghai	631	5,168
Yokohama.....	3,274	15,017
	5,245	24,896

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 10th November.—The market has weakened a little during the past week. Quotations for Formosa are \$48.00 to \$48.50. During the week sales have been 150 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 10th November.—A better tone has prevailed in this market and prices are advancing. Following are the quotations:—

Shickloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.16 to 7.19 per picul.
do. " 2, White...	6.55 to 6.58 "
Shickloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.50 to 4.52 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.30 to 4.33 "
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.13 to 7.15 "
do. " 2, White...	6.40 to 6.43 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	3.36 to 3.40 "
do. " 2, Brown...	4.22 to 4.24 "
Soochow Sugar Candy	10.95 to 11.00 "
Shickloong	9.45 to 9.50 "

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Keemun* Hongkong to London 29th October, took:—1,008 packages Tea (22,027 lbs. Congou, 756 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe); 3,293 cases Preserves, 550 cases Preserves; 227 cases Buffalo hides, 207 cases Essential Oil; 162 cases Pearl Shells, 125 bales Canes, 100 rolls Matting, 74 cases Blackwoodware, 72 cases Chinaware; 1 case Feathers, 1 case Cigars, 1 package Tea, and 1 case Private Effects; for London option Manchester:—50 bales Waste Silk; for Glasgow:—50 cases Preserves, 1 case Ginger, and 1 case Private Effects; for Liverpool:—10 boxes Preserves, and 1 case Samples; for Rotterdam:—400 cases Preserves; from Manila for London:—100 bales Hemp, and 15 cases Cigars; from Manila for Glasgow:—1 case Cigars; from Manila for Liverpool:—850 bales Hemp; from Manila for Rotterdam:—198 bales Leaf Tobacco.

The steamer *Argyll*, Hongkong to New York 30th October, took:—300 bales Cassia Lignea, 29 cases Essential Oil, 20 cases Dried Lychees, 38 chests Tea, 25 packages Split Bamboo, and 230 packages Merchandise.

The steamer *Menelaus*, Hongkong to London 31st October, took:—10,225 boxes Tea (202,734 lbs. Scented Caper, 6,153 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, and 5,838 lbs. Congou; 100 bales Waste Silk; 100 bales Pierced Coccons, 270 bales Canes, 302 bales Hemp, 20 rolls Matting, 87 cases Essential Oil, 4 cases Hats, 27 cases Cigars, 300 cases Palm leaf fans, 1,003 cases Preserves, 211 cases Ginger, 200 cases Soy, and 15 packages Sundries; for London option Manchester:—125 bales Waste Silk; for Liverpool:—2 bales Hemp.

The steamer *Ceylon*, Hongkong to Rosario 3rd November, took:—2 bales Cassia, 300 packages Tea; for Glasgow:—50 cases Preserves; for London:—8,646 boxes Tea (34,167 lbs. Congou, 147,399 lbs. Scented Caper), 1,025 boxes Tea, in transit; 8 cases Private Effects from Manila, 9 cases Cigars from Manila, 200 bales Waste Silk, 443 bales Canes, 45 rolls Mats and Matting, 32 cases Blackwoodware, 6 cases Chinaware; 30 cases Bristles, 10 cases Curios; 2 cases Camphorwood Trunks, 1,475 cases Preserves, 435 cases Preserves, 6 packages Batten Baskets, 82 bags Galangal, 1 case Copper Gonge, and 1 case Silk Piece Goods.

The American ship *Carmita*, Hongkong to New York 4th November, took:—19,419 rolls Matti & 4,450 packages Firecrackers, 700 bales Cassia Lignea, and 100 boxes Saigon Cassia.

The steamer *Mirzapore*, Hongkong to Manchester 5th November, took:—50 bales Waste Silk; for London:—278 packages Tea (9,010 lbs. Congou); 8 cases Silk Piece Goods, 30 rolls Matting; 2 cases Cigars, and 9 cases Preserves; for Gibraltar:—127 packages Tea; for France:—538 bales Raw Silk; 10 cases Silk Piece Goods, and 1 case Cardboard Boxes; for Milan:—10 bales Raw Silk.

OPIMUM.

HONGKONG, 10th November.—Bengal.—There has been a further drop in prices; New Patna closing at \$725, Old Patna at \$750, New Benares at \$735, and Old Benares at \$720.

Malwa.—The market has continued quiet with very little fluctuation in rates. Current quotations are as under:—

New (this yr's) 740 with allance of 0 to 1½ cts.
 (last yr's) \$750 " 0 to 1 "
 Old (2½ yrs.) \$750 " 1 to 2 "
 Old (6/7 yrs.) \$800 " 0 to 1 "

Persian.—There has not been anything done in this drug during the interval and rates have further declined, closing quotations being \$500 to \$600 for Paper-wrapped and \$540 to \$580 for Oily according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna.....1771 chests.
 Old Patna 31 "
 New Benares 202 "
 Old Benares 442 "
 Malwa 405 "
 Persian 570 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1896.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nov. 5	727½	750	740	732½	740 750 780 800	
Nov. 6	727½	750	740	727½	740 750 780 800	
Nov. 7	727½	750	740	727½	740 750 780 800	
Nov. 8	725	750	740	727½	740 750 780 800	
Nov. 9	725	750	735	725	740 750 780 800	
Nov. 10	725	750	735	720	740 750 780 800	

RICE.

HONGKONG, 10th November.—Prices continue to advance, arrivals being small. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary per picul.
 " Round, good quality 2.48 to 2.50
 " Long 2.67 to 2.69
 Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ... 2.80 to 2.83
 " Garden, " No. 1 ... 2.60 to 2.62
 " White 2.85 to 2.87
 " Fine Cargo 3.37 to 3.40
 " 3.50 to 3.52

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 10th November.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn.*—25 bales No. 6 at \$55.50, 415 bales No. 10 at \$78 to \$81, 385 bales No. 12 at \$79 to \$85.25, 265 bales No. 16 at \$84 to \$91.50, 590 bales No. 20 at \$92.50 to \$98. *Grey Shirtings.*—250 pieces 10½ lbs. Green Flower at \$3.95. *White Shirtings.*—150 pieces Gold Tiger at \$5.90, 1,000 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.05, 250 pieces X. 6 at \$3.55. *T-Cloths.*—600 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Hunter and Stag at \$3.10, 800 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican V. V. at \$2.95, 300 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican X. X. at \$3. *Turkey Reds.*—210 pieces 2 lbs. Com. at \$1.32.

METALS.—*Iron.*—50 kegs, 100 cetties, at \$5.45, 200 kegs, 84 cetties, fine, at \$5.65. *Yellow Metals.*—40 cases 16/24 ozs. New Branch at \$26.00. *Tin.*—100 slabs Funghai at \$33.

SHANGHAI, 5th November.—(From Messrs. Noel Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade report.)—It is getting harder and harder to write anything about this import market as each successive week indicates that business is becoming more and more restricted. During the interval the Race Holidays have taken place, but these, in no way, can be credited with interfering with the trade, as most importers, as far as we know, have not had any offers to consider. Exchange, too, is lower, and this in the ordinary course of affairs would doubtless have had some effect on the market, but as things are now it only serves as a matter of comment. What demand there is has been easily supplied by the auctions which, although reduced, seem to have no effect in checking the downward course of prices. Privately next to nothing has been done. Here and there small sales are heard of, but these we believe are transactions among Chinese and not direct dealings with importer. Some attempts have been made at arranging business for delivery after next China New Year, but these with one or two small exceptions have failed, the difference in prices being much too great to admit of business.

Metals.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s report.)—9th November:—Since my last circular, the import market has remained depressed, and information from the North and other consuming districts brings forward no indication of an early improvement, but has rather been disappointing, as well as having been followed by a further weakening in prices of most articles enumerated below. There is almost a complete absence of buying, and native contractors are not taking

delivery of goods already contracted for, except in small lots to supply present wants. The wide margin between the prices offered by native buyers of Metals and sundries and prices asked by import firms have brought business to almost a deadlock. *Yellow Metal Sheeting.*—40 cases (Muntz) have been sold at Tls. 21 per picul. *Fine Iron Wire.*—50 casks were sold at Tls. 7 per picul. *Lead.*—75 tons L.B. sold at Tls. 5.30 and at Public Auction the following Old Iron has been sold:—1,340 piculs Nailrod at Tls. 1.71½; 500 piculs Nailrod at Tls. 1.70; 324 piculs Bar Iron at Tls. 1.86; 5,750 piculs Steel Plate Cutting at Tls. 1.46 to Tls. 1.72; 120 piculs Boiler Plates at Tls. 1.34½; 350 Bar Cropping at Tls. 2.03; 200 piculs Wire Rigging at Tls. 1.20 to Tls. 1.27½; 600 piculs Enamelled Plates at Tls. 1.80.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, November 10th.—The past week has been one of no importance, and the market has ruled dull without activity and, if a further slight inclination to weakness in rates is excepted, featureless.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have remained weak with no buyers and a further decline to 182 per cent. premium has been experienced. I have heard of no sales for cash, but a few unimportant transactions on time have been put through, chiefly at 188 per cent. prem. for December. Nationals have ruled very unsteady at \$27 and \$27½, buyers one day ruling the market at these rates, sellers the next, and with all little or no business having been effected. Bank of China Founders are enquired for, and the ordinary shares might have been dealt in if holders had been willing to name a reasonable selling rate; in the absence of such, however, the quotation remains nominal.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have changed hands at \$76 and more are obtainable at the rate. Unions continue steady at \$235 without sales, and close with small sellers. Cantons have been enquired for at \$184 and \$185 without resulting in business and none seem to be forthcoming at the rates. Yangtszes have recovered to \$145 with buyers. North Chinas and Straits have found small buyers at quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs after sales at \$343 have further advanced to \$347½ with little or no business at the higher rates, holders refusing to part. Chinas have continued in good demand and the rate has gradually risen to \$103 after fair sales at \$101 and \$102; on time shares have changed hands at \$104 for February. The fact of the home offices having agreed to accept and run on the increased China Association rates is the chief cause for the rise in Fire stock, but apart from that it is generally understood that both Companies are doing very well.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao. —After further small and unimportant sales at \$33, the market showed signs of weakness and with further sellers at that, the rate gave way and shares changed hands at \$32.75; at that price, however, with the tempting return of close on 7½ per cent. per annum, more shares could be placed. Indo-Chinas have been done in small lots at \$41, \$41½, and \$42, closing firm at \$41½. China and Manilas remain a dead letter. Douglasses after further small sales at \$55 are wanted at \$55½. China Mutuals continue on offer at quotations without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars.—A fair number of shares have changed hands at \$136 cash, and market closes steady at that rate. Luzons have ruled much steadier with sales and buyers at \$46.

MINING.—Punjoms during the week have changed hands in fair lots at \$12.75 and \$13 for cash, and at equivalent rates for December and January; at time of writing the market is quiet at \$13. The result of the October clean up arrived yesterday and is as follows: The mill ran 28 days crushing 1,200 tons of ore yielding 620 oz. of smelted gold; 45 tons of concentrates yielded 50 oz. of gold by the calcine treatment; and the cyanide process gave 307 oz. bullion of a value of £ 6s. per oz. from 630 tons of ordinary tailings. This result of about 820 oz. of gold should prove satisfactory to shareholders. Balmorals have found buyers in small lots at quotation. Jelebus have ruled weak with sellers at \$2.50. Raubs.—With orders from Singapore to buy

the market has improved to \$7.25 after sales at \$6.75, \$6.80, \$7, \$7.10, and \$7.15, and closes strong. Other stocks under this heading remain neglected with no business.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—There is but little to report under this heading. Docks have ruled steady at from 218 to 219 per cent. premium, although the news of the *Taisang* being on shore in the Canton River caused a small spurt for a few hours and shares changed hands at 220 cash, 222 for end of the month, and 225 for December. At time of writing the market is steady at 219. Kowloon Wharves have been quiet with small sales at quotation, closing with sellers. Wanchais also continue quiet without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Lands have found investing buyers at \$76 and are wanted at the rate. Hotels are enquired for at \$27½, but none are forthcoming at that rate. West Points have changed hands at \$18½ and \$19, closing with buyers at the former and sellers at the latter rate. Humphreys continue quiet with some few shares offering at \$8.75.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands have found buyers at \$17½ and \$17 and close steady to firm at latter rate and shares are enquired for on time at better than equivalent rates. Watsons have been again placed at \$12.75. Electrics have without any apparent reason suffered a sudden drop to \$6.25, after sales at \$6.80, \$6.75, and \$6.50. Hongkong Ropes are in demand at \$142 after small sales at \$140 and \$141. The Company is reported to be doing very well. Fenwicks have been the medium of investment at \$29½ and \$29, and Tramways have changed hands at \$98.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[\$352½, s. & sel.]
Hongkong & Shanghai...	\$125	182 ½ prem. =
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£1 10s.	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£2, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$27
Founders Shares..	£1	\$100, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	15s.	nominal
Brown & Co., H. G. ...	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$6
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$3
China Sugar	\$100	\$136, sales & sellers
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	nominal
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$29½, sales & sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$17½, buyers
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$110, sales
Hongkong Electric ...	\$8	\$6.25, sales
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$98, sales
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$27, buyers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$103, sales & sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G...	\$50	\$53½, sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$12, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	219 p. ct. prem. =
Insurances—		[\$393.75, sales]
Canton	\$50	\$185, buyers
China Fire	\$20	\$103, sales & sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$75½, sales & sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$347½, sales
North-China	£25	Tls. 192½
Straits	\$20	\$27½, sellers
Union	\$25	\$235, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$145, buyers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment.	\$50	\$76, sales & buyers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$84, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$18½, sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$18½, buyers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$46, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	72½
Jelebu	\$5	\$2.0, sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$1.65, sales
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$6, sellers
Do. B. ...	\$2½	\$3.25, sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$12.75, sal. & sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$3.90, sales
Raubs	13s. 10d.	\$7.25, sales & buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$69, sellers
China Mutual Ord...	£5	£2.10, sellers
Do. Preference...	£10	£7, sellers
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$55½, sales
H. Canton and M...	\$15	\$32.75, sal. & buyers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$41, sales & buyers
Wanchai Warehouse Co.	\$37½	\$45
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$12.75, sal. & sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 6th November.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—The Race Holidays have interfered with business. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares were placed at 187 per cent. premium, and sales are reported at 189 and 190 for the 30th current, and 196 for the 30th April. The sales for the 30th November were at full rates, as the market in Hongkong is weak, with sellers at 184 per cent. premium, and we quote sellers at 187 at the close. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares have changed hands at Tls. 30, and the market closes firm at that price. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat shares have changed hands in Hongkong at \$33, while Douglas Steamship shares are offering there at \$55. Docks.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. have been sold at Tls. 160, and they are inquired for at the same rate. Marine Insurance.—North Chinas have been placed at Tls. 195. Yangtses changed hands at \$140 for cash, \$142 for the 30th current, \$141, \$142, \$145 and \$146 for December, and \$145 for 31st March. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs are wanted at \$340, but are held for higher rates. Chinas have been sold to Hongkong at \$90, and \$101, and locally for cash at \$100, and for December at \$90. Mining.—Punjon Mining shares have been sold at \$12. Sheridans are still wanted at Tls. 4. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares have been placed at Tls. 23 and Tls. 25 cash, Tls. 25 for the 31st December, and Tls. 25/2 for the 31st March. No business is reported in China Sugar Refining shares, which are offering in Hongkong at \$137. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares have been sold at Tls. 82, and are wanted. Kowloon Land and Building shares are offering at \$184. Industrial.—Ewo Cotton shares are offering at Tls. 85. Laou-Kung-Mow Cotton shares have been placed at Tls. 95, and are offering. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Gas shares have been placed at Tls. 212. The scrip for the new shares in the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co. has been issued. Shares were placed at Tls. 350 for the 31st December, and there are now cash sellers at Tls. 325.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

TUESDAY, 10th November.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.69
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.74
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.18
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	53
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167 1/2
Bank, on demand	168
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	167 1/2
Bank, on demand	168
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	13 1/2 pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate	9.19
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	48.70

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 6th November (from Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report).—During the last fortnight our races have intervened, but they have had no material effect upon trade, as a fair business has been done, especially for New York, to which port a large quantity of cargo has gone forward and steamers have had in many instances to refuse shippers space, while for London there still remains a scarcity of cargo, and regular liners, except the mails, are not receiving much encouragement. Coasting.—As we are nearing the time when the northern ports will close we shall soon have abundant tonnage, so we cannot predict any improvement in rates. For Nagasaki and Shanghai rates remain the same, and a few fixtures have been made at the figure shown below. Rates of freight are:—London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea

35s.; Northern Continental ports, by Conference Lines, general cargo 35s.; waste silk 40s.; tea 35s.; New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 40s.; New York via London, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 42s. 6d.; Boston via New York, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 42s. 6d.; Philadelphia, by Conference Lines, general cargo 40s.; tea 42s. 6d. Above rates are subject to a deferred return, as per Conference circular. London, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 31s. 6d. net; Hamburg, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 31s. 6d. net; New York, by German mail, Shell, and Rickmers' Lines, general cargo 40s. less 10 per cent.; Havre direct, general cargo 32s. 6d. net; Genoa, tallow 32s. 6d.; general cargo 32s. 6d. net. 42s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt. for above three ports. New York, by sail, 17s. 6d.; New York by Pacific Lines, 1 1/2 gold cents per lb. Coast rates are:—Moji to Shanghai, 85 cents nominal per ton coal; Nagasaki to Shanghai, 85 cents nominal per ton coal.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Ceylon (str.), Manila (str.), Khedive (str.), Japan (str.), Teucer (str.).
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—China (str.), Clan Macfarlane.
For BREMEN.—Belgic (str.).
For VICTORIA.—Braemar (str.), Monmouthshire (str.).
For NEW YORK.—William H. Smith, S. D. Carleton, Claverhill (str.), William J. Rotch.
For BALTIMORE.—El Capitan.
For AUSTRALIA.—Chingtu (str.), Omi Maru (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

November—ARRIVALS.
4, Chingping, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
4, Mathilde, German str., from Haiphong.
5, Taichow, British str., from Bangkok.
5, Taiwan, British str., from Sourabaya.
5, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
5, Hupeh, British str., from Nagasaki.
5, Petrarch, German str., from Gorontalo.
5, El Capitan, Amr. ship, from Nagasaki.
5, Fort Stuart, British ship, from N. York.
6, Hong Leong, British str., from Straits.
6, Germania, German str., from Hoilow.
7, Skuld, Norw. str., from Canton.
7, Chelydra, British str., from Calcutta.
7, Chunsang, British str., from Canton.
7, Kongsee, British str., from Singapore.
7, Alger, French cruiser, from a cruise.
7, Ask, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
7, Foochow, British str., from Canton.
7, Nord, Norwegian str., from Swatow.
8, Deike Rickmers, Ger. str., from Hamburg.
8, Fooksang, British str., from Newchwang.
8, Hector, British str., from Liverpool.
8, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
8, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
8, Namoa, British str., from Coast Ports.
8, Nanchang, British str., from Newchwang.
8, Preussen, German str., from Shanghai.
8, Salazie, French str., from Marseilles.
8, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
9, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
9, Achilles, British str., from Liverpool.
9, Tientsin, British str., from Chinkiang.
9, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
9, Oceanien, French str., from Shanghai.
10, Formosa, British str., from Amoy.
10, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.
10, Dante, German str., from Iloilo.
10, Chingping, Chinese str., from Canton.
10, Radnorshire, British str., from London.

November—DEPARTURES.

5, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Kntohinotzu.
5, Cosmopolit, German str., for Iloilo.
5, Doris, British str., for San Francisco.
5, Doris, German str., for Chefoo.
5, Produce, Norw. str., for Kobe.
5, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
5, Ingraban, German str., for Touron.
5, Mirzapore, British str., for Europe.
5, Vindobona, Austrian str., for Trieste.
6, Chingping, Chinese str., for Canton.
6, Arratoon Apcar, British str., for C'outta.
6, Federation, British str., for Amoy.
6, Pakshan, British str., for Swatow.
6, Verona, British str., for Yokohama.
7, P. C. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
7, Tailoe, German str., for Swatow.

7, Taiyuan, British str., for Yokohama.
7, Taiwan, British str., for Shanghai.
7, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.
8, Foochow, British str., for Shanghai.
8, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
8, Jacob Christensen, Norw. str., for Saigon.
8, Kongsee, British str., for Kobe.
8, Macduff, British str., for Tacoma.
8, Mathilde, German str., for Pakhoi.
8, Maud, Amr. sch., for Canton.
8, Orient, German bark, for Canton.
8, Salazie, French str., for Shanghai.
8, Siegfried, German str., for Guam.
8, Skarpsno, Norw. str., for Moji.
8, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
9, Fooksang, British str., for Canton.
9, Hong Leong, British str., for Amoy.
9, Loongmoon, German str., for Canton.
9, Nanchang, British str., for Canton.
10, Achilles, British str., for Shanghai.
10, C. H. Kian, British str., for Amoy.
10, Deucalion, British str., for Sandakan.
10, Hupeh, British str., for Amoy.
10, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
10, Siam, British str., for Swatow.
10, Tetartos, German str., for Vladivostok.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Taisang, str., for Hongkong from Shanghai—Dr. Peterson, Messrs. McClure and Tavares. From Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. Ting, Miss Ting.
Per Hailoong, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. H. A. Whyte.
Per Namoa, str., from Coast Ports—Rev. Gurthar and Mr. Dawson.
Per Loongmoon, str., from Shanghai—Messrs. Shierhorst and Granel.
Per Preussen, str., from Shanghai—H. E. Sir W. Robinson, Messrs. Platt, Oliver, Wheeler, Dysen, Capt. Lee, Messrs. v. de Stadt and Mackay, Oberst Kretschmar, Consul Lenz, Messrs. Wiederheld and Voigt, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Messrs. King and Granzella, Dr. Ritter, Mr. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Messrs. Chu, Chen, Jansen, Tromansen, and Müller.
Per Salazie, str., from Marseilles for Hongkong—Messrs. Greathead, Pasquet, Dufetre, Quine, Montoriano, Sung, Ernst, Stameraley, Mrs. Wenyon, Mrs. Hansen, Mrs. Montoriano, Mrs. Sung, and Miss Storoh. For Shanghai—Messrs. Maller, Hanchecorne, Doire, Drees, meier, Stephens, and Marchs. For Japan—Capt. Ashburnham, Messrs. Heaton, Binns, Fortin, Bignan, Lambert, de Ligny, Bourroque, Morris, Teilhard, Morel, Ginabat, Besnard, Calvé, Chavignac, Mars, Millot, Ruegg, Engler, and Verrous, Mrs. Ruegg, Mrs. Engler, and Mrs. Gobiot.

DEPARTED.

Per Haitan, str., for Swatow—Mr. Haesloop.
For Amoy—Dr. Luering.
Per Mirzapore, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Sister Anne Bennett, and Mr. J. G. Kirk. For Colombo—Baron Oberkamp, Miss Oberkamp, Miss Langunier, and Mr. Chantolsean. For Marseilles—Messrs. J. G. Earle, R. Earle, and A. E. Dowler. For London—Capt. H. C. Bigge, R.N., Messrs. W. Richards, P. Graham, E. Finn, J. R. Brass, and E. W. Cuckney. From Shanghai for Singapore—Mr. C. J. Dudgeon. For Brindisi—Miss C. F. Land. For London—Messrs. A. Chorlton and W. B. Chorlton, Mr. and Mrs. Nutter, Mr. Goodall and child, Mr. and Mrs. Goodall and child, Mr. Baller, Miss Baller, Miss Gambell, Mr. J. Salvesen, and Mrs. Salvesen. From Yokohama for London—Mr. Nutter, Jr. From Nagasaki for Singapore—Mr. Geo. Town, and Mrs. O. Oosotani.
Per Doris, str., for Yokohama—Messrs. De Luze, K. S. Toru, H. Hennessey, Dr. Sprague, Mrs. S. McDonald, Mr. Gennason. For San Francisco—Mr. L. E. Clayton, Mrs. Thiele and child, and Mr. Quan Moon.
Per Arratoon Apcar, str., for Singapore—Mrs. Lee Kuen, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Sai Chung, and Mr. Yeong Sze and daughter. For Penang—Mr. and Mrs. Green. For Calcutta—Messrs. B. M. Bannerjee, J. S. Punthoki, and Stafford Sassoon.
Per Salazie, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai—Rev. Clement, Messrs. Nam Ping and Ah Mow, and Mrs. Lee. For Kobe—Mr. C. H. Ibrahim. For Yokohama—Messrs. de Cuers de Cogolin and Pirie.